62, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

59, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

VOL. VIII, NO. 292 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
4th December	Narkunda	16,118
11th ,,	Malwa	10,883
18th ,,	Kalyan	8,987
21st ,,	Morvada (a) ..	8,193
25th ,,	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia (b) ..	7,572
15th ,,	Devanha	8,092
22nd ,,	Sicilia (c)	8,983
29th ,,	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,430
12th ,,	Plassy	7,346
19th ,,	Malwa	10,883
26th ,,	Naldera	15,225

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay fo Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
4th December.	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
12th ,,	Dilwara ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
1920.		
2nd Dec.	.. Barjora	Karachi and P.Gulf.
2nd ,,	.. Chakdara	Buseh direct.
3rd ,,	.. Lhasa	Karachi direct 1 p. m.
6th ,,	.. Taroba	East and South Africa.
6th ,,	.. Linga	Karachi via Kathiwar Ports 9-30 a.m

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5754	17th Dec.	24 Dec.
Tenshin Maru	O. Hideshima	4921.	18th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kenzo Maru	T. Watanabe	20t Nov.	5th Dec.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	18th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3)
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
NAMAN STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785, 242
Reserve Fund £290,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,45
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an interest and Dividends collected fo clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostoak
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 11 per Tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Hornby Street, Bombay

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs.	26,00,000

All classes o f Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capit Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Spec. Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Kanhangad, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Bukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	81,60,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This, purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Poliey-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GIRDHARDAS SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas.
Branch Secretary,
LIFTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET FORT
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale. Late Manager of Patca, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR CHEMICALS
SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fittings and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works: Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
TO BE LET
IN
GREAT W[illegible]TE BUILDINGS.
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.,
ROOMS No. 1—2.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS
AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Grant Rd. 8, BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPISTS, Shorthand preferred. Apply stating experience to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort. 6686

WANTED—A competent HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4.3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6744

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS for upcountry. Salary according to qualification. See personally S. H. WADIA, Timber Merchant, Null Bazar, Nizam Street. 6796

SUB-ASSISTANCE SURGEON require for "Prince of Wales" Hospital Dhrangadhra, salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 120 per month. Apply with recent testimonial to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra.

WANTED for Basra, first class SHORTHAND-TYPIST, salary up to Rs. 300 per month with free quarters and medical attendance. Experienced men only need apply to Box No. 1479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6669

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST with thorough knowledge of Office work. Good salary for a competent man. Apply personally with testimonials in original to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6673

WANTED—One OVERSEER and 3 SUB-OVERSEERS on temporary Establishment on Rs. 100 and 60 consolidated per month respectively. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Surat and Broach District. (sd.) M. T. ADALJI, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District. 6791

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upto Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications, (b) Speed required 150 words a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will not be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6744

WANTED.

WANTED.—A complete PRINTING PRESS with English and Hindi Types. Reasonable and complete estimates are invited immediately. THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDI SAHITYA, LD., MEERUT. 6804

WANTED—PARTNERS to finance in Export, Import Firm. Have got five Departments for 'Cotton, Seeds, Gold, Coal and General.' Also have got Foreign Agencies and Limited Concerns. Beautiful chance. Apply to Box No. 1567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6816

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS.—Can you influence the sale of cars to your friends? A really good proposition. If so, write for particulars to Box No. 1509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6814

A MOTOR CYCLE SIDE-CAR, wooden, dimensions 5ft. by 2 ft., 2ft. high, just upholstered. Price Rs. 250 or near offer. To be seen at A. E CHANGI, Sarkari Tabela, near Tram line, Girgaon. 6650

CARD AND CAR.—A New Share Bazar CARD and a MOTOR CAR to be sold at once at cheapest prices. Apply to RAMSWAROOP, c/o Dwarkadas and Co., Motilal Mansion, Fort. 6723

SUDESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 25 per suit peace, Loies Rs. 12 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere. 6195

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Two GODOWNS and one SHOP, only. Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opposite 7th Khetwadi Lane. 6820

TO BE LET—IMMEDIATELY—An airy FLAT at Rs. 125. RAYARAMJEE PURSOTUM BUILDING, Gowalia Tank Road. 6823

DEOLALI TO BE LET—COOL TERRACE 6 bedrooms, furnished on Nasik Road and Parradise Lodge. Matheran 4 bedroom furnished. Apply LORD, Matheran. 6769

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED to be known that MAHBOOBALI KARIMBUX & CO., of Sandhurst Road, Bombay, have dispensed with the services of Abdoolhai Nawab Ali from the 1st December, 1920, and any transactions done by him on our behalf would be null and void. 6714

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November 1920
Boyne	4,500	20th December 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6806

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE PANDIT BHAGWANLAL INDRAJI LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFED that the Syndicate will shortly proceed to the appointment of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Lecturer for the year 1921.

2. The person selected will be required to deliver in Bombay under the auspices of the University a course of not fewer than six lectures on Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities or Archæology.

3. The honorarium for the whole course is Rs. 1,000.

4. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications giving full details regarding their qualifications so as to reach the Registrar not later than Wednesday, the 12th January, 1920.

By order,
JARDINJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6725

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIALS

FOR SALE.—First class secondhand timber beams, posts, joists, plans, doors, windows, 3 steel girders, steel posts, trusses C. I. drain pipe and flooring tiles etc. Can be seen at Messrs. Raith Brothers Office, Fort, Bombay. Offers invited. 6826

PLOTS FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.

SUITABLE PLOTS for buildings at Malabar Hill. Please apply to the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHATOOCHA,
M. S. A.,
Architects etc.

7-10 Elphinstone Circle. 6818

LOST.

THE following shares are missing and should not be dealt in.

25 Kamarhatty numbered 7451-7475 in the name of Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand.

25 Kamarhatty numbered 9831-9855 in the name of Sir P. W. Newson 6813

NOTICE.

A SUPERINTENDENT, Jubilee Technical School and Municipal Workshop, Poona City, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with at least the second class certificate under the Boilers Act. He should posses a certificate having completed the full course of the normal class of the Poona Engineering College or Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the Kalabhawan of Baroda; and should possess at least 2 years' experience of workshop management. Age should be below 40. The pay of the post is Rs. 100-8-150. Applications should be addressed before 15th December, 1920 to Mr S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality. 6795

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED.

1. A CHIEF MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experience of Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work.
2. One SENIOR DRAFTSMAN.
3. One JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.
4. Two TRACERS.

Applicants should give details of their previous experience and should state the salaries expected.

L. J. MARTIN.
Engineer-in-Chief

Baroda, 1st December, 1920. 6809

WANTED.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embarkation) Bombay, has 111 tons Cooking Oil to dispose of.

2. Intending parties are requested to inspect the oil at "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Bombay and submit quotations per 100 lbs.(a) with and (b) without packing to undersigned upto 12 Noon on Thursday the 9th December 1920, stating the quntity they wish to purchase.

3. The offers will held good for fifteen days.

(Sd.) J. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Assistant-Director of S. & T.
(Embarkation), Bombay.

No. 3 Shed, A. Dock.
Bombay, 3rd, December, 1920. 6806

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a three years' lease commencing from 1st January, 1921, of the Government property consisting of cotton godowns and other buildings, situate on the South-West side of Colaba Road, more particularly described below will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 17th December, 1920, at 12 noon. All persons wishing to bid at the auction are requested to be present at the office of the undersigned in the Old Custom House on the day and hour mentioned above. Conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the undersigned on or before the date fixed for the auction.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon consisting of four Cotton godowns containing 16 compartments one bungalow, three chawls and out buildings situate on the west side of Colaba Road, bearing New Survey No. 9566 and Cadastral Survey No. 316 and containing by admeasurement 8333 4/9 square yards at present let to Mr. Moolji Haridas and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the North-East partly by the property in the occupation of the present tenant, and partly by Government land;

On or towards the South-East by Colaba Road;

and

On or towards the South-West and North West by Government land in charge of the Military Authorities.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay Collector's Office,
Dated 2nd December, 1920. 6798

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PROCEEDINGS of the STATUTORY MEETING of the INDIA TIMBER, MINES and PRODUCTS, LTD., held on the 30th day of November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company.

PRESENT.

Signor L. Grezoux.
Mr. P. M. Ghose,
Mr. B. N. Banerjee.
Mr. P. Sukul.
Mr. J. N. Mookerjee.
Mr. M. L. Sinha.
Mr. B. K. Mozumdar.
Mr. J. S. Farrell.
Mr. B. K. Sen of Messrs. Watkins & Co.
Mr. H. T. H. Johnson of Messrs. Viney and Thurston.
Mr. V. C. Patel, by proxy Mr. P. Liladhar.
Mr. C. M. Mehta, by proxy Mr. P. Liladhar.
Mr. C. H. Parekh, by proxy Mr. P. Liladhar.
Mr. C. Bhagwandoss, by proxy Mr. P. Liladhar.
Mr. B. Chhaganlal, by proxy Mr. P. Liladhar.
Mr. T. Chaturbhooj, by proxy Mr. Fazle Abas.
Mr. H. G. Gandhi, by proxy Mr. Fazle Abas.
Mr. V. Shah, by proxy Mr. Fazle Abas.
Mr. D. B. Diksbit, by proxy Mr. Fazle Abas.
Mr. S. Ahmed, by proxy Mr. Fazle Abas.

Mr. P. M. Ghose having expressed his unwillingness to take the Chair it was resolved that Mr. L. Grezoux be elected Chairman of the Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. P. M. Ghose.
Seconded by Mr. J. S. Farrell.
(Carried unanimously).

The Chairman then read the Notice convening the Meeting, the following documents were laid on the table:—

(1) Certificate of incorporation of the Company.
(2) Certificate as to situation of the Registered Office of the Company.
(3) Prints of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.
(4) Certificate as to commencement of business.
(5) Prints of the Managing Agents' preliminary review of the activities of the Company.
(6) Company's Share Register.
(7) List of Directors.
(8) List of Members of the Company.
(9) Statutory Report.

The Chairman requests Mr. Ghose to read out on his behalf the following letters raising objections to the Statutory Report which were also placed on the table, viz:—

(a) Two original letters from Mr. Jivanlal Premchand Sah to the Managing Agents dated 16th and 23rd November 1920.
(b) Copy of Messrs. Watkins & Co's. letter to the said Mr. Jivanlal Premchand Sah dated 17th November 1920.
(c) Original letter from Mr. Ramubhai R. Mehta, Pleader, Ahmedabad, together with enclosures thereof date 25th November, 1920.

Mr. B. K. Mozumdar enquires if the Ahmedabad Shareholders who have objected to the passing of Statutory Report as mentioned in the above letters are present at the Meeting personally or by proxy.

The Chairman states that these Shareholders are not present personally or by proxy but nevertheless he invites the Shareholders present to say so, if they want any explanation on the points raised by the Ahmedabad Shareholders.

Mr. Abas pointed out that the Credit and Debit sides of the account given in the Report do not balance, the difference being Rs. 1,55,864-14-11 and asks for an explanation. He further enquired whether this difference had been invested in the interest of the Company.

Mr. Johnson of Messrs. Viney and Thurston, Auditors, at the request of the Chairman pointed out that the account shows only the receipts and disbursements on Capital account as required by Section 77 of the Indian Companies' Act. He added that from the accounts books of the Company which had been audited for the purpose of the Statutory Report, he was able to certify that the said sum of Rs. 1,55,864-14-11 had been absorbed in the Company's trading. The first Balance Sheet when published would show the details of how the amounts received by the Company have been utilized.

After some further discussion Mr. Abas states that he was satisfied with the explanation given and he then moves that the Statutory Report be passed.

Resolved that the Statutory Report as published be accepted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. F. Abas.
Seconded by Mr. J. N. Mookerjee.
(Carried unanimously).

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings terminated.

Proposed by Mr. J. S. Farrell.
Seconded by Mr. B. N. Banerjee.
(Sd.) L. GREZOUX,
Chairman.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
55-58, Ezra Street,
Calcutta, 30th November, 1920. 6815

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHILIP JOHN NORONHA, of Moolgaon Bassin, Christian inhabitant, District Thana, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. BEERSAIN KISHENLAL. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at his office Picket, Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed, without any regard to any claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in or near Vile Parle, Taluka Salsette, in Thana district, containing by admeasurement 22 square gunthas or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under entry No. 933 and Survey No. 193. Pot No. 4, and bounded, on or towards the west by the property of Francis Mirquita, on or towards the East by the public Gordbunder Road, on or towards the North by the property of Gabriel Julien Morias and on or towards the south by the property of Elice Pascol Continho.

Dated the 7th day of December, 1920.

K. A. SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Pleaders. 6797

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with a Will limited to the Provident Fund in the B. B. and C. I. Ry.) of the property and credits of Ramchandra Hari Gadgil, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Station Master, in the employ of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Company .....Deceased.

Bai SAVITRIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Murud Harnai, in the Ratnagiri District .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of November, 1920.
MR. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

6812

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES HERRING BOND.

TO-MORROW Wednesday, 8th Dec. 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 52, Medows Street Fort by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Kalyanji Vithaldas.

15 cases Herring Bond including 3 of No. 1 and 12 of No. 2.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCOION SALE OF 68 BALES CHECK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Champa Gali opp. Dharm raj Gali near the Baling press by order of Messrs. K. Harshadrai and Co., and on accounts and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Modhavdas Haridas.

68 Bales Check of Karimbhai Mills including:—

35 bales No. M. T. each 80 Pcs.
53 bales No. H. T. each of 80 Pcs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES WHITE CAMBRIC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Laxmidas Khimji Market at the shop of Sheth Rameshwardas Gordhandas and by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Keshanji Sunderji.

3 cases white cambric Saraswati including

1 case No. 5218 of 60 pcs. 2220 yds.
1 case No. 5221 of 60 Pcs. 30774 yds
1 case No. 5222 of 55 Pcs. 2760 yds

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Dc. 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.
(FURNITURE AND CROCKERYWARE.)

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, drawing and dining room furniture, crockeryware, by order of the Military Officer (Alexandra Dock).

SALE ON TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 23, Churchgate Street, beside Mongini Brothers, such as dining table, chairs, meat safe, dumb waiter, round tables, teapoys, Chesterfield sofa, Chesterfield chair, dressing table, hat stand, gown press, tank, stove, wine glasses, spoons, forks, carving knives, pans, pots, etc., etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 9th December, 1920, at 9-0 a.m. at Alexandra Dock A. B. Warehouse such as:—

Margarine, mixed grain, cooking oil soda water crates wire netting Filter, Rubber Ringe, Lead pipes, Face mask copper measure glasses stone jars, copper degchi with cover, Buckets, 30,000 oil tins, crates 400 Bottles.

Also

Sale on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1920 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At Grain Depot, Mazagaon such as: old iron wire, stone jars, cylinder, old biscuits tins, broken barrels, tins drums, empty coal tar drums, and barrels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 EMPTY OIL CASKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. Abraham and Sons, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Byculla on the premises of Mr. Sitaram Sakharam, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1920, at 9 o'clock in the morning, 2,000 Empty Oil Casks (40 gallons), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Charles Booth and Co. (Calcutta), Ltd., Bombay Branch, Dharavi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

Also one lot Staves Hoop Irons, tons of 80 barrels, by order of parties concerned.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

502 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mangaldas Vallabhdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas Shop at Khan Bazar, the following:—

624 bags of Java White Sugar per s.s. "Pundit" marked.

K. B.—F. F. C and Co. Ltd, Bombay, made in Java.

178 bags of Java white sugar per s. s. "Pundit" marked.

K. I. N.— F. F. C. and Co., Ltd., Bombay, made in Java.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and the goods will be sold on delivery order.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT CHURCHGATE STREET, NEAR THE CHURCH, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG BANK.

Auction Sale of very valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suites, very rich glass door almyrahs, dining and bedroom furnitures, plateware, crockery, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Adam, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Churchgate Street, near the Church, opposite the Hongkong Bank, the following furnitures consisting of drawing room suite, cabinets, plateware, dining tables and chairs, very rich cupboards, glasswares, armed and armless chairs, mirror-door almyrahs, single and double beds, writing tables, fancy teapoys, vases, Yost typewriter, Miller's safe, Majestic made safes, grand fire clock, corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, meatsafe, pillows, cash boxes and hand bags, office cupboards, crockery, glasswares, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. Adam. Property is on view and catalogues will be issued.

AUCTION SALE OF WALKESHWAR BUNGALOWS AS WELL AS THE FURNITURES THEREIN, (2) VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET, (3) A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT MANJI KANHERI NEAR BORIVALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors Kallianji Purshotam and Bai Mankorebai, wife of the said Kallianji Purshotam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will on the days and at the hours hereunder mentioned, sell off by Public Auction in three lots on the respective premises the properties hereunder described.

LOT I.

To be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on the West by the sea-shore, on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Bhansali Mahajan and on the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 439 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49, and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas on the North by the Public Road leading to the sea-shore, on the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshottamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property firstly above described and on the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudev Chhatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.

After the sale of this property the furnitures such as cabinets, chandelliers, coaches, chairs, small and big tables, bedsteads, etc., contained therein will be sold by Public Auction.

LOT II.

To be put up to Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 209, New No. 7523, Old Survey No. 2008 and New Survey No. 679, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57 and now under Street Nos. 297, 299 and Ward C No. 5300, and bounded on the North formerly by the property of Bhanji Damji and now by the property of Gorji Amrith Khusal, on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu, on the East by the sweeper's passage and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.

LOT III.

To be put up to Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

One field situate at Manji Kanheri near Borivli in Pot Tukdi, Bandra Taluka, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-9 Dhip, i.e., 22,828 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Tank of Kanheri, on the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote, and on the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Doctor, Bhavani Shankar Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote. The land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the said

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.—cont'd.

mortgagee, at their office in 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES TASA MARKANDRA (of Markandra's office).

Under instructions from Thaker Raghunathdas Motiraj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thaker Trikamdas Kalimdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Muljee Jetha Market, Dhanraraj Gully opposite the Baling press the following:—

10 Cases Tasa Khanjri (of Markandra's office) arrived in two lots)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES BLACK PARMATA (of Dady & Co.'s office).

Under instructions from Thaker Maganlal Gopanji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Amratral Narottamdas of Sunder-chok, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Muljee Jetha Market, Champagally opp. Baling press.

3 cases Black Parmata (of Dady and Co. office) marked, I.X.L.4 M/130/G 238/40.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES WASHING CHECKS (of B. Reif's office).

Under instructions from Sheth Damodar Ranchhordas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thaker Jamnadas Ranchhordas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Muljee Jetha Market, Champagally.

5 cases Washing Checks (of B. Reif's office).

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the of sale and delivery should be taken within three days on full payment.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Majee Bunder Sewree, the following:—

Fret saw files, bastard files, asbestos sheets and packing, copper wire gauze, bearing metal, shovels wire steel spring, high speed steel bits drills, hammers, augers, metal cutting saws, tool steel, emery wheels, paint grinding machines, gun carriages and parts of guns, dressing waggons, bolts angles, broad gauge sleepers, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2661 of 1920, Kisonchand vs. Jesinghbai of the High Court of Bombay: sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown No. 47B. of Bechraj Jamnadas: Jackeria Bunder, Sewri.

A large stock of cotton waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Yusuf Bros.

25 dozen shovels.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case Tram Tyres 4in.

On account of the concerned.

500 Ammunition Tin boxes.

1 cask clay Pigeons.

1 case sodawater empty bottles.

5 cases Ham and Bacon.

30 Cases South African claret Qts. and Pts.

Miscellaneous:—1 case soda water bottles: 1 case clay bowls; 1 case crockery; electric ceiling fans, etc.

At the old Great Western Hotel Building at Room No. 136 at 3-30 p.m. by order of N. H. Moss. Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2661 Kisanchand vs. Jesingbhai:—tables, chairs one Oliver typewriter, and a wooden screen fitted with glass about 15 ft. long.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1920.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO A CONFECTIONER to purchase the stock of a Restaurant known as "CAFE-DE-LUX" at Poona. In pursuance of a Decree passed in Civil Suit No. 1637 of 1920, in the First Class Court, Poona of the First Class Judge, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., of Poona, as Receivers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1920, at 12 noon, all the stock intrade and moveable property contained at the Premises at 12, Arsenal Road, Poona, lately known as the "Cafe-de-Luxe."

Details in hand bills.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES CUSTARD POWDER AND 10 CASES BAKING POWDER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Proprietor, the Bombay General Stores.

5 cases each 4 dozen tins custard powder each tin weighing one lb.

10 cases each 4 dozen tins baking powder each tin weighing one lb.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF RED CROSS DEPOT.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will Sell by Public Auction by order of the Superintendent of Red Cross Depot at Red Cross Depot at Alexandra Docks No. 2 a very great lot of goods and furniture relating to hospitals consisting of Door screens, Payjama,, shorts, socks caps, belts, braces, trousers, warm coats, Khaki Pugree, coat, pantaloons, counter panes, Durries, Overcoats, customs, officers coats Pantaloons, Pellow covers, window screen, Napkins, cuttes, moneybags milk lins, jan, shres, table fans, blankets, brass and alluminum ware, meat safes, chairs, wheeled chairs, table fans, deck chairs, cratches, staads, Filter, Phonographs and other miscellaneous goods.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th TUESDAY, the 21st and WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. goods motor tyres, bales of canvas, one large green canvas sheet, 6 cases boots and shoes, tomb stones, leather, books, bangles, cylinder, Moradabad brassware, scented oils, one typewriter, empty drums, English and Indian medicines, assafaertica, polo sticks, tennis, copper ware, trunks and boxes, colour tins of ghee hosiery haberdashary, 50 empty petrol tins, grain, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, and at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, at the times mentioned below, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Motichand Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshavji Hirji, Ratansi Hirji Nanji Hirji and Cooverji Hirji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the mortgage and further charge dated the 3rd July 1920 and the properties secondly and thirdly, described are subject to the Mortgage dated the 12th May, 1920, between Nathmal Hemaji, alias Nathmal Hemraj of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—Property at Manmala Tank Road at 4—30 p.m. (S. T.): All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, and also together with the coconut and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,255 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 1418, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4159 (1) and 4159 (5) and 4161, and Street Nos. 520 and 520 (d) and 522 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

SECOND & THIRDLY—Properties at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Secondly: All those pieces or parcels of land ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 243. New Nos. G1 De and E1, Old Survey No. 360 and New Survey Nos. 6a, 7, 8 & 8a/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos 4306 (7) and (8) and Street Nos. 664 F & G, which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaolay, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by the property of Hareshwal Madhav Pandi thirdly described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/3912 Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 (e), and which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi secondly described, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1920.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RARE COLLECTION OF GARDEN PLANTS OF LT.-COL. W. G. LISTON, C.I.E., I.M.S., DIRECTOR, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY PROCEEDING HOME.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1920, at 2 P.M. (S.T.),

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday the 12th day of December, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bacteriological Laboratory Bungalow of old Government House, Parel, very valuable household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich plated ware, marble top tables, carved black-wood furniture, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suites, large drawing room English carpet, Godrej safe, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, rich picture single and double iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, Fretwork fancy screens, writing tables, easy, chairs, hatstands, Singapore cane chairs, Encyclopaedia, reading books, China matting, cooking utensils, rare collection of garden plants comprising palms, crotons, ferns, lilies bamboo grass, maidenhair ferns, creepers, chrysanthemums, etc.

The property of LT.-COL. W. G. LISTON, C.I.E., I.M.S., DIRECTOR BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, PROCEEDING HOME.

Catalogues will be published and the above furniture and garden will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

N.B.—The Garden will be put up for sale at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
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Bombay, 7th December, 1920.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lighly clouded in the north and south-west of the division. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the south-east; night temperature is below normal at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal in north-west Rajputana; night temperature is generally below the average the defect amounting to 12 deg. at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Neemuch, Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average over the southern half of the division; night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear, and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and except at Poona and Belgaum the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry over the reporting area. Skies remain lightly clouded in Baluchistan and the north and the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is generally lower than usual in Baluchistan and north-west India.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th December 1920.

No rain is reported. The western disturbance passed away eastward. Temperature is low in Baluchistan and the north-west Frontier Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 6th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Tens in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Tens in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Sunshine: Hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	71	57	8.1	--	1.01	-0.59
Muscat	85	66	9.0	--	15.01	-5.51
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78	54	4.4	53	--	-0.05
Rawalpindi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lahore	78	50	9.6	60	--	-0.9
Hissar	77	39	1.1	42	--	-0.68
Ambala	77	47	8.0	37	--	-0.39
Delhi	77	46	9.0	41	--	-0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75	44	9.4	37	--	-0.15
Kakrigul	78	44	4.8	32	--	-0.12
Jhansi	74	44	1.4	56	--	-0.17
Benares	76	49	3.0	50	--	-0.45
Allahabad	77	50	6.0	50	--	-0.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97	57	7.4	83	--	-0.99
Karachi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ajmer	78	49	3.6	70	--	-1.23
Jodhpur	75	50	8.8	48	--	-0.15
Kotah	78	48	0.6	59	--	-0.89
Mount Abu	68	48	8.4	19	--	-0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Deesa	79	54	6.8	48	--	-0.09
Dwarka	81	1	--	81	--	-0.01
Porbal	83	1	8.3	25	--	-0.22
Rajkot	84	1	9.0	45	--	-0.31
Bhavnagar Para	85	1	8.0	37	--	-0.16
Surat	88	1	6.3	43	--	-0.22
Ahmedabad	88	1	8.5	2	--	-0.16
Deesa	84	1	4.3	32	--	-0.13
Neemuch	77	1	9.3	45	--	-0.18
Indore	84	1	7.0	3	--	-0.4
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78	3	4.2	70	--	-0.09
Nagpur	79	2	9.0	8	--	-0.07
Hoshangabad	83	5	6.4	77	--	-0.44
Khandwa	86	1	4.7	44	--	-0.44
Akola	88	1	5.3	3	--	-0.54
Amraoti	85	2	8.3	56	--	-0.14
Badnur	86	2	7.0	81	--	-0.15
Chanda	89	2	7.4	49	--	-0.13
Wainganga	84	2	5.2	38	--	-0.43
DECCAN—						
Poona	84	1	0.5	74	--	-0.44
Belgaum	84	2	9.4	58	8.15	-2.73
Mahableshwar	82	0	6.3	75	--	-1.46
Karwar	87	2	9.0	86	--	-1.77
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87	3	5.1	41	--	-0.60
Ahmednagar	88	1	8.2	42	--	-0.91
Poona	84	1	4.0	64	2.07	-0.39
Sholapur	88	2	4.3	33	--	-0.68
Dharwar	86	2	7.3	44	2.05	-0.14
Belgaum	86	2	5.3	51	--	-1.11
Kolhapur	86	2	6.0	52	--	-0.59
Ratnagiri	89	2	8.0	52	--	-2.61
Hyderabad (Sind)	91	2	9.2	42	--	-0.85
Mahableshwar	79	3	3.1	51	--	--
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88	2	9.5	67	4.54	+1.97
Calicut	86	4	6.3	78	7.04	+1.93
Cochin	87	6	8.8	70	7.71	+0.97
Colombo	85	3	6.7	80	?	--
MADRAS PROVINCES (MADRAS) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96	4	8.6	37	0.03	-6.58
Nellore	91	3	6.4	50	0.13	-7.72
Cuddapah	93	5	4.9	51	4.97	-0.77
Madras	85	2	9.7	83	30.54	+1.54
Bangalore	83	6	5.1	82	9.72	-3.03
Coimbatore	86	0	8.0	68	7.97	+3.78
Trichinopoly	94	2	8.4	85	19.32	+18.71
Vizagapatam	81	0	7.0	83	64.82	+35.26

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LAHORE.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Annual Report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Bombay and Karachi circles has been issued by Mr. Denning, Deputy Controller of Currency Bombay. It is a plain and unvarnished tale of the finance operations during the official year 1919-1920, as naturally no views can be incorporated in such a report. The interesting history of fluctuations of exchange from January 1917 up to the time of the report is a good manifestation of the causes which are largely responsible for the financial stringency and debacle in the money market being witnessed at present. In accordance with the declared policy of Government the rate for immediate telegraphic transfers was raised successively to 1s. 8d. on the 13th May, 1-10d. on the 12th August and 2s. on the 16th September 1919. Up to the last date the policy of selling Councils only to selected banks and firms had been continued and the market rate of exchange had not departed widely from the rate councils; but from the 18th September control of exchange was removed and the councils were sold by competitive tenders subject to a minimum. This minimum which was 2s. for the immediate telegraphic transfers was raised by successive steps to correspond with the price of silver, namely, to 2-2d. on the 22nd November and 2-4d. on the 12th December 1919. On the 2nd February 1920 it was announced that the recommendation of the Currency Committee to fix the exchange value of the Rupee at 2s. gold had been accepted by Government. Exchange had been weak throughout January and internal conditions were unfavourable for the establishment of the theoretical 2s. gold rate. Shortly afterwards the dollar-sterling exchange slumped heavily and brought the theoretical 2s. gold rate to about 2s. 11d. The Report observes that the result was a very large demand for remittance to England and in spite of large sales of Reverse Councils the market-rate of exchange never reached the theoretical 2s. gold rate. This shows, if there was any necessity of showing that, that the policy of selling reverse councils, while fraught with the greatest disaster, was entirely unnatural and not required by the exigencies of the trade situation.

Demand for Gold.

The value of gold imported in Bombay and acquired by Goverment before and after the 15th September 1919 was Rs. 15,80,000 and Rs. 6,63,71000. The imports fell off at the end of the year owing to the demand for remittance from India and the consequent gap between the market-rate of exchange and the theoretical 2s. gold rate. Government could not achieve their object through the sale of reverse councils nor could they do so in their fortnightly sales of gold. These fortnightly sales were undertaken with a view to reduce the internal premium on gold. At the end of the year the market price of gold was Rs. 22/12 per tola as against Rs. 32/12 on the 15th August 1919 before the announcement of the Government sales. The Report takes count only of the period up to March 1920. After this period recently there is again a rise upto Rs. 28 per tola. The public demand for gold in fact is of such a magnitude that the price of gold cannot be expected at least at present to be brought down to the artificial level fixed by the Government.

Situation in East Africa.

The thundering telegram sent by the Imperial Citizenship Association to the Government of India regarding the situation in East Africa loses half its value when one reads the second telegram addressed by the Association to the East African Congress which is going to hold its sittings in near future. The Association remarks that owing to short notice it will not be possible to send any representatives to East Africa. The "zeal and earnestness" with which the Association conducts its work has been brought by us to the notice of our readers several times and it is no wonder that it misses the vital point of its function and work when it says that it cannot send representatives to East Africa to attend the Indians Congress to be held there. All our public bodies whether Chambers of Commerce or Associations like the Imperial Citizenship Association have not yet been able to realise the tremendous value of sending men on the spot to study the complicate problems of the colonies and industrials and commercial situation in foreign countries. They are all acting like absentee-landlords and consequently have got all the faults and defects of absentee-landlordism. It is very well to continue in the old rut, made so familiar through the memorable chamber discussion in the time of the late Sir Phirozeshah Mehta and to send representations and telegrams to the powers that be, hugging oneself with the comfortable delusion that our duty ends with such communications. There is a cry of acute distress and tragic misery from our countrymen in both Fiji and East Africa and yet not one of our public Association cares to send any deputation to save our country men from the want of indignities and in human treatment to which they are subjected by the white settlers and by those Colonial Governments. What is the use of sending long-worded telegrams and representations when we know to our cost that the Government of India are unable, even though they are willing, to help us to any large extent? The real necessity is for a deputation of earnest workers to be sent to East Africa to study the whole situation and then to proceed to England to expose the whole metter before the Houses of Parliament and the British public. Such a deputation can even achieve much with the Fiji and East African Government, recalcitrant though they are. If it is true that about 30,000 Indians in Fiji are selling off all what they have and waiting expectantly for ship to carry them home, it forebodes a situation which cannot be tackled merely by representations and telegrams. It requires energetic men on the spot. Surely, the Imperial Citizenship Association can secure such men to proceed to East Africa and Fiji for about three months. We had occasion to write similarly with regard to trade conditions in Mesopotamia. Even a tyro in the street observes the large influx of commercial travellers from England, America and Japan, the large majority of whom come here merely to see this country for themselves and to report to their head offices prospects of business and trade. How many of our Indian houses have similarly sent their representatives abroad?

International Chamber of Commerce.

Some time back we had occasion to draw the attention of the Indian commercial community to the inauguration of an International Chamber of Commerce at Paris and the provision in its constitution for including 2 members from India. Like all big questions this question has apparently been treated with indifference. Everybody's job is nobody's job. Not so, however, with Anglo-Indian Chambers which have taken up the question and have referred it to their Associated Chamber of Commerce. Does this mean that in this matter as other matters representatives of the Anglo-Indian Associated Chamber of Commerce are to be considered representatives of the whole of India? The Indian commercial community has now Indian Chambers in practically every Presidency town and the Indian Commercial Congress which is to hold its sittings at Madras. It behoves them, therefore, that they should open negotiations with the International Chamber of Commerce with a view to joining it and having a representative on its Committee. There are very few points on which we are in agreement with his Excellency, Lord Chelmsford, but we believe in his observation that political isolation, whether of a nation or of a community within a nation, will in the future be impossible. The Indian commercial community cannot remain in isolation and its destiny is linked with the destiny of the international commity of trade and industries It will be a tremendous power in the hands of the Indian commercial community to have their representatives on the International Chamber of Commerce.

Export of Foodstuffs.

The Government of India have in reply to the Bombay Chambor of Commerce explained the policy adopted by them with regard to the export of foodstuffs. They allowed an export of four lakhs tons of wheat on the strength of the opinion of Karachi shippers in face of a strong protest from Indian quarters against such a step. Now they say that "it is unsafe to assume that a larger proportion than 400,000 tons of wheat of the present year's crop is available for export during the last six months of the current financial year." It has been decided that no further exports will be permitted. This is satisfactory. The Government say that the total estimated yield of the 1919-20 crop is 10,092,000 tons, which during the 10 years ending with 1917-18 11 per cent. of the total yield was an an average exported to foreign countries. Figures for yield during all these years are not given for purposes of comparison and so we cannot judge if 400,000 tons permitted now for export are more or less than what would be considered a normal export. It may at the same time be said that the percentage of exports to the total yield in pre-war times may not be deemed a proper criterion for fixing the percentage for the present times. The 1918 and 1920 monsoons have failed and these two famines coming close upon the heels of the abnormalities of the war period have depleted stocks of foodstuffs in the country and left little for surplus exports. Prices have reason to a live for above the pre-war level and any great relaxation of exports will mean a higher level still. Government are aware of the amte distress prevalent throughout the country. Do they think of accuntuating it? Fortunately they now say that further exports will be prohibited.

With regard to rice it was recently announced that all control will be withdrawn as between India and Burma and internal movements in India from the 1st January. We hope that this removal does not mean withdrawing of control from exports to foreign countries. The Government of India have at present under consideration the question of the policy to be adopted in regard to exports of rice from India and Burma during 1921 and hope to be in a position shortly to make a public announcement on this subject. With regard to rice we would suggest that a small representative committee should be appointed to advise the controlling authority how far and in what quantities rice should be allowed to go to foreign countries with an Indian population.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indiads	400
" " Imports	—
Mid, American Spot	12.70
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	28.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	16.09
Mar.	16.17
May	16.30
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	15.43
Mar.	15.52

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 2nd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	11.17—3
Jan.	11.18—4
Feb.	11.23—2
March	11.28 Unchgd.
April	11.32—1
May	11.37—2
June	11.36—3
July	11.34—5
Aug.	11.30—4
Sept.	11.24 Unchgd.
Oct.	11.20—3
Nov.	11.17—3

Tone :—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Dec. 2nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	6.75
" " Fully Good	7.25
" " Fully	7.75
" No. 1 Oomera Good	8.25
" " " Fully Good	9.25
" " " Fine	9.85
" Broach Good M.G.	9.60
" " " Fully Good	10.10
" " " Fine	10.60
" Broach Good	6.57
" " " Fully Good	7.07
" " Fine	7.51

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion	125,000,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits	21,700,000	"	3,700,000
Other do	142,700,000	"	37,400,000
Govt. Securities	93,900,000	"	41,500,000
Other do	75,400,000	"	1,300,000
Notes and Gold	13,000,000	Dec.	1,600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 8% of the liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	33,000
" " to Continent	25,000
Futures at New York January	15.94—14
" " " March	16.10 Unchgd.
" " " May	16 25—10

Tone :—Barely Steady.

Spot Cotton at New York	16.65 Unchgd.
" " " Orleans	15.75—25
Futures at New Orleans January	15.52—2
" " " March	15.60—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	7
Demand Bills	3.48.12
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	69 5/8

New York, Dec. 4th

Futures at New York Jan.	15.90—25
Futures at New York Mar	15.95—13
" " May	16.12—15

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 2nd.

Bank rate %	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	43 3 8
" 2 months hence	44 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Only small business-Dull. Sellers at quotations.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	117/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/6 1/2
Consols 2½%	43 7/8—1 X. D.
Rupee Paper 3½%	37 —1
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53 3/4—¼
Government Securities 3%	46 1/4—1/2 X. D.
On London at Paris France	57.38 Unchgd

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14½
Hong Kong Bank	£114 1/2
National Bank	£40

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 2nd

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 3/8	Unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£73 3/8	
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£83 1/8	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 2nd

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Quoted	£116
Australian Jan:-Feb. Quoted	106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£28 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£26 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—Depressed.

Linseed. Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Firm. Quiet £28 1/4

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. £11

Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Nominal £29 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£81
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£78 1/2
Cooper Braziers	£137
Yellow	14
Hard Spelter	
Corrugated Sheets	£ 3 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	41
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	43

Tone :—Dull. Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb	1/3 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Value	1/1 1/2

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good M. G. Broach at Rs. 348 1/2 and advanced till Rs. 351 and again declining to Rs. 346 closed at Rs. 346 1/2 At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 348 and closed at Rs. 343.

On Saturday our market for ready cotton remained dull as ever with hardly any enquiry for old cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay. Dec. 6th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good Broach	343	April-May	
Fully Good Bengal	219½	March	
Fine Oomras	278	March	

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	221	March	
Fully Good M. G. Broach	346	Apr-May	
Fine M. G. Oomras	283	March	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	255	245	230	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	255	245	230	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	270	255	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	325	310	290	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	305	290	270	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	235	220	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	8,840 Bales.
Wheat	11,800 Cwts.
Linseed	90 "
Rape, etc.	1,216 "
Gingellyseed	1,792 "
Poppyseed	195 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	23 "
Rice	15,168 "
Myrabollams	2,728 "
Cottonseed	7,213 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	837 "
Juwar	1,522 "
Masur	47 "
Barley	417 "
Ba ree	6,565 "
Coal	900 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 3/8
Bank Demand	1/5 1/16
Dos. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	382½
American Dollars	400
Hongkong "	235
Shanghai "	316
Japan "	201
Singapore "	161

Market Quiet

METAL.

Issue Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation Dec. 6th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	1½	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	8	0
Do.	1½	84	8	0
Do.	2	84	8	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 6th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1½	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1½	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		53	0	0
Panch taka joint		24	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		51	0	0
Brass-Barrs		34	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 6th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62	0	0	9	8	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0	9	3	0
" Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	3	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	12	0	13	8	0
" " Cawnpore	12	12	0	13	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0	16	0	0
" " Thin	14	4	0	15	0	0
Teseeld,e White 85-15	90	0	0	18	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	82	0	0		—	
" Gajar 50-50	72	0	0		—	
" Black	65	0	0		—	
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0	16	0	0
Groundnuts	75	0	0		—	
Mowrassed	8	4	0	8	8	0
Barley	49	0	0		—	
Castorseed	52	0	0	10	0	0
Cottonseeds	41	0	0	5	10	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	8	0
Linseed May	16	1	6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 6.

S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Diyatalawa, Edward, Abadan.
S S Ozarda, Beedle, Rangoon.
S S Machew, Pitchard, Calicut.
S S Martinique, Peterson, Bangkok.
S S Mashobra, Galgey, Gibralter.
S S Zepplin, Bucleigh, Southempton.
S S Tensho Maru, Nozawa, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Varzin, Cleugh. Antwerp.
S S Shinkai Maru, Kawamura, Kobe.
S S Santa Clara, Dexter, Calcutta.
S S Havildar, Hartoch, Karachi.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Mauritius.
S S Calicut, Mahomed, Alleppy.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dilwara for China and Japan.
Steamer Nairobi for Calicut, etc.
Steamer Sarasvati for Calicut, etc.
Steamer Polglass Castle for Antwerp.

S S Warora :—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Diyatalawa :—The steamer Diyatalawa, 3675 tons, Captain A Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with ballast.

S S Ozarda :—The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain T S Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Machew :—The steamer Machew, 993 tons, Captain T Pitchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, with a general cargo.

S S Martinique :—The steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Mashobra :—The steamer Mashobra, 5117 tons, Captain J H Galgey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gibralter, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S Zepplin :—The steamer Zepplin, 8225 tons, Captain C W Burleigh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southempton, with troops.

S S Tensho Maru :—The steamer Tensho Maru, 1986 tons, Captain T Nizawa, arrived in harbour from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Varzin :—The steamer Varzin, 2841 tons, Captain J W Cleugh, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Shinkai Maru :—The steamer Shinkai Maru, 1724 tons, Captain S Kawamura, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, with ballast.

S S Santa Clera :—The S W Co's steamer Santa Clera, 3738 tons, Captain G S Dexter, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The O S K steamer Siam Maru (outward bound) left Singapore on the 2nd instant for Bombay via Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 6th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Virawa	NF	NF	M M & Co
C & R Santa Clera	Calcutta	6/12	S W & Co
D & E Koweit	Aden	NF	T M & Co
F Sumatra	Colombo	7/12	Graham & Co
G Calicut	NF	NF	R E Collin & Co
H Karachi	NF	NF	R E Collin & Co
H Nour-El-Bahr	NF	NF	Padursee & Co
L Egypt	NF	NF	M M & Co
N City of Spast	Calcutta	4/12	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	NF	NF	K N & Co
Courland	NF	NF	K N & Co
Indrawati	NF	NF	K N & Co
Irrawadi	NF	NF	K N & Co
Oporto	NF	NF	K N & Co
Ponani	NF	NF	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Chakla	Basra	8/12	M M & Co
9 Frankdale.	Calcutta	7/12	J Finlay
11 Shed Kurmark	Karachi	13/12	J Finlay
12 Havildar	Karachi	7/12	T M & Co
15 Favignana	Genoa	NF	M Italiana
16 Ferrara	Momabarrah	NF	S W & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Hannover Suez		6/12	J F & Co
4 City of London	Karachi	11/12	K N & Co
5 Aldebaram	Colombo	8/12	E D Sassoon Co
6 Massilia	Liverpool	15/12	Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	NF	NF	Oddissi & Co
7 Naimes	Antwerp	9/12	Craham & Co
8 Moora	Karachi	4/12	J F & Co
8 Kalyan	London	10/12	M M & Co
9 Karadeniz Suez		7/12	D R I M
9 Kohshun Maru	Hamburg	7/12	Grabam & Co
10 La Plata	Basra	6/12	J F & Co
11 Banca	Japan	3/12	M M & Co
11 Homefield	Calcutta	8/12	M M & Co
12 Mergheb	E & S Africa	12/12	M M & Co
14 Dilwara	Shanghai	NF	M M & Co
15 Warialda	Busra	8/12	M M & Co
16 Huntsend	London	10/12	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	NF	NF	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	NF	NF	T M & Co
Varsova	NF	NF	M M & Co
Varela	NF	NF	M M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 6.

S S Kalyan for London :—1000 cwts myrabollams, B J Ramdas and Co; 60 cwts chutney, N K Jussawalla.

S S Kalyan for Hamburg :—55 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kalyan for Ghent :—235 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp :—50 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, D Bhicajee and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—3003 cwts myrabollams, B J Ramdas and Co; 156 bales cotton, V A Save; 30 bales cotton, J Narandas; 53 bales cotton, Latham Aberchom; 500 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool :—1250 cwts khismiss, E Mohamed and Sons; 12 cwts shooks, S S Miranda; 128 cwts khismiss, C Jivanlal and Co; 84 bundles hemp, S B Torney; 2001 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow :—64 cwts khismiss, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Mergheb for Antwerp :—150 tons manganese ore, Turner Morison and Co; 330 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 785 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mergheb for Ghent :—110 bales cotton, Bombay and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3317 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mergheb for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, K Thacker and Co.

S S Kurmark for Middlesborough :—2000 tons, manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Kurmark for Antwerp :—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Keramies for Dunkirk :—3000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus; 200 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell.

S S Polghosa Castle for Antwerp :—6000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Favignana for Genoa :—4 bundles cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Favignana for Hongkong :—1100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong :—126 cwts buffalo pickers, N C Bhesania and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai :—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 1 case woollen carpets, C N Morarjee and Co; 14 cwts ivory, A M Cassum; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Banca for Hongkong :—3 cwts rhino horn, R Rawji.

IMPORT.

Dec. 6.

S S City of Sparta from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co :—51 cases shoes, 7 cases soap, 45 cases shears, 22 cases razors, 112 cases varnish, 35 cases padlock, 26 cases cigarettes, 40 cases chease, 46 cases envelopes, 4 barrels lubricating oil.

S S Gazana from Basra, Agents B I S N Co :—58 bags dry dates, 2 cases lantern, 12 cases champagne.

S S Kalyan from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co :—160 kegs zinc, 36 cases chocolate, 808 cases brandy, 14 cases glassware, 313 cases wine, 28 cases liquors, 6 cases boot polish, 65 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases varnish, 175 cases dry colour, 30 cases cottons, 75 bundles copper sheets, 31 cases lubricating oil, 22 boxes gold, 9 boxes sovereigns, 453 bars silver.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM BURMA.

SYSTEM OF CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

A communiqué says :—

It has already been announced that all control will be removed over the export trade in rice from Burma to India from the 1st January, 1921, but that no re-exports of Burma rice from India will be allowed. In view of the recent heavy fall in the world prices of rice, it has now been decided to modify considerably the system of control over exports of Burma rice to foreign countries during next January, 1921, to make their own arrangements for sale and export to any foreign destination, subject only to the condition that such exports will be permitted only under license granted by the Rice Commissioner within the limits of total quantity sanctioned for export. Applicants for licenses will be required to submit particulars of all transactions to the Rice Commissioner. Should prices in Burma rise above the equivalent of the present control maximum rate of Rs. 180 per 100 baskets of paddy, the Government of India reserve themelves full poer to reimpose a system of strict control similar to that in force in the present year. It is estimated at present that the total surplus rice available for export from Burma next year will amount approximately to 2,100,000 tons white rice. The average amount of Burma rice taken by India previous to the introduction of control was some 850,000 tons and taking into account these figures, the Government of India consider that it will be sufficient at present to estimate the needs of India at a maximum of 1,000,000 tons. The balance of 1,000,000 tons will therefore be allowed for export to foreign countries, but this amount may be increased later if circumstances permit. The existing prohibition on the export of rice from India proper to foreign countries will be retained. These measures will, the Government of India believe, suffice to conserve adequate supplies for the consumer both in India and in Burma, while ensuring that these supplies shall be available at reasonably cheap prices.

A PLEADER RESUMES PRACTICE.

IS THERE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE OR "N.-C.-O."?

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Maulvi Ghulam Mohyuddin, Vakil, High Court, Lahore and a well known Congress speaker, who had suspended legal practice some weeks before in view of Non-Cooperation, has resumed his practice at the High Court.

In explaining his action Mr. Mohyuddin writes as follows :—

"I had suspended my practice with a view to work on the constructive side of the Non-Cooperation programme, but the atmosphere now is surchanged with aims and ideas replacing one another with a tremendous rapidity with which even after my suspension I could not agree that it is almost impossible to do any constructive work for some time to come. This accounts for my silence and inactivity for the last month and a half. I have always been, and am, prepared to do my humble best for the success of the programme, whenever the country demands. But after mature thinking I have come to the conclusion that the state of suspense and inactivity is useful neither to me nor to the country. Therefore I have made up my mind to resume practice.

Owing to the Muslim University Act coming into force, the old college departments and office bearers have ceased to exist, the work is almost at a standstill. The Vice-Chancellor has not yet arrived. It is intended to inaugurate the University on the 17th instant, admissions to the college are in progress. Principal, Dr. Zainddin, is exercising strictness in admitting boys without *bona fide* guarantee about their future behaviour.

Dr. F. W. Thomas, the great Oriental Scholar at the India Office Library, was in Poona recently. He visited the Bhandarkar Institute where a small function was arranged in his honour under the presidentship of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.

THE STRIKES.

D.-G. IN BOMBAY.

G. I. P. TROUBLE OVER.

The Director-General of Post and Telegraph arrived in Bombay yesterday to see how "smoothly" the postal work is going on in Bombay and instructions to 'keep the things in order' have been sent round to all other Branch offices, so that the Boyen of the Department may find that things are really going on smoothly! But it may not be known to the public that the Director-General will find to his great disappointment that in spite of the best efforts of his recruiting officers, hardly about 60 postmen, 100 packers and about 20 telegraph men could be employed hitherto, to do the work of the 2,000 and over strikers. Several Parsi youths also have been got hold of as temporary distributors of post on Rs. 3 a day. But all the new employees are apt to throwing letters in the gutter and in the sea rather than in the hands of the addressee. The majority of the men newly employed as postmen and packers are *Bhayas* without any knowledge of local language—the result being that these poor men return to the Post offices in the evening with a large bundle of undelivered letters. These go to amply demonstrate that even with the present scale of pay, the postal authorities have not been able to attact many recruits. The authorities got a long period of two month and a half to display their ability, but it seems they have failed miserably. Everybody would admit that it is no use hiding the fact and the real situation any longer. The question now is how long are the public going to suffer these hardship and how long are they going to help the authorities to starve the men. It seems the sole obstruction in the way of a settlement is "prestige." The real point at issue namely, that of doing justice to the poor men who had always been found to be loyal hardworking and efficient. These men have also been acknowledged on all sides to be much more efficient than the Postmen in the Continent and even in England where the postmen have only to deliver the letters on the ground floor and the hall and then to walk away. The postmen in other countries have not to go from floor to floor and room to room as in Bombay.

It may be a news to the Director-General that about a thousand of the Post and Telegraph men have already taken up services as sepoys, bill-collectors etc., and the remaining of them are also taking up new services daily. If the present policy of starving the men is persued any longer the Postal authorities are sure to find to their amazement that the old services has totally disappeared and it will take at least six months to train the new men at the great cost of the public.

In addition to the sufferings and hardships of the public the Government is also undergoing a great loss of revenue and stampage.

TELEGRAPH DEPT.

So much about the Post men. The affairs of the Telegraph department is still miserable. This department has been hardly able to employ more than twenty men up to now.

G. I. P. TROUBLE ENDED.

The trouble in the G. I. P. Railway workshop came to an end on Saturday evening when the men advised by their Union office-bearers resolved to return to work on Monday morning. They were assured by the Union authorities that steps would be taken to remove the causes of their present complaints and the men therefore resumed their duty yesterday.

CONGRESS SPECIAL TRAIN.

BULLETIN NO. II.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Union writes to say:—

The Bombay National Union Congress Special Train will leave Bori Bunder on Thursday the 23rd instant at 10 p.m. and reach Nagpur at 8 p.m. on the 24th. It will halt at Jalgaon for morning tea at 7-20, at Akola for Dinner at 11-55 and at Wardha for afternoon tea at 5-10 on the 24th instant.

The Railway authorities have informed us that the Bombay National Union Congress Special Train will be the only Special train carrying Congress delegates to Nagpur. Those who might be in expectation of another special train running should therefore look sharp and reserve their seats in the Bombay National Union Congress Special Train without further delay.

First Class fare from Bombay to Nagpur is Rs. 45-12-0; 2nd Class fare Rs. 24-6-0 and Third Class fare Rs. 9-8-0. Besides the Railway fare every person travelling in the train will have to pay Rs. 3 extra for food and other charges.

There is no Inter class accommodation in the train. Passengers joining at intermediate Statons will have to pay fare from Bombay.

Those who have registered their names with us are requested to pay their fare and extra charges in our office at 735, Girgaon Road. Unless money is paid and receipt obtained for the same seats should not be considered as secured.

Few more seats are still available and those who want them should pay for them at once. Preference will be given to the members of the Union in distributing these seats.

Delegate's fee is Rs. 10 and the tickets will be available at Nagpur. The Reception Committee has made elaborate arrangements for the Boarding and lodging of the delegates. Boarding charges will be Rs. 2-8-0 per day and Re. 1-8-0 per half day and lodging charges for the Session will be Rs. 5. Nagpur is very cold in Xmas days and delegates are requested to provide themselves with ample warm clothing.

Our Telegraphic address is "Lokamanya Bombay". Our Telephone No. is 4259.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The weather has been dry. A fresh western disturbance is giving heavy cloud in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province.

Forecast:—Few falls in extreme north.

POSTAL STRIKE IN PUNJAB.

TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Punjab Postmen's Association, held this evening Mr. Santanam presiding, the postmen unanimously decided to strike from to-morrow morning the 6th instant. It is stated that over 250 men from Lahore will join the strike and twelve other districts including Amritar, Rawalpindi, Ambala and Kalka are expected to come out at the same time. The postal authorities are also making adequate arrangements to meet the situation.

STRIKE BEGUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Over 200 postmen of Lahore, including packers and sorters, went on strike this morning. It is stated that Rawalpindi postmen have also struck, and other districts are joining.

STRIKE IN "PIONEER" PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Owing to the strike of the "Pioneer's" Indian employees, the paper could not be issued yesterday and probably will not to-day.

A CO-OPERATOR'S DEATH,

REPORTED TROUBLE IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Dec. 5.

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has issued the following communiqué:—

On the evening of the 2nd December, 1920, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Ahad, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Arabic High School, and a trustee of the Aligarh College, died in his house in Delhi city. The next day his son Mr. S. A. Majid, bar.-at-law, deposed on oath before the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi, that the funeral procession formed of the deceased's friends and relatives, had been held up within a short distance of the public buiral ground by certain leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement, whom he mentioned by name and by a crowd armed with bamboos. These persons, he said, grossly abused the late Maulvi, as a supporter of the British Government and an infidel and said that they would prevent his internment in Mahomedan sacred ground, if necessary, by force. Mr. Majid requested that a guard should be sent to the house to which the body of his father had to be returned and that the guard should accompany the body to the burial ground for interment. The District Magistrate accordingly took police guard to the house of the late Maulvi. After the arrival of the guard the relations came to an agreement with the leaders of the opposition and at the request of the family of the deceased the District Magistrate withdrew the police.

THREE RAI BAHADURS TO RENOUNCE TITLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Rai Bahadur L. Shiv Pershad, C.I.E., who has been suffering from paralysis for some time, was rumoured to have died on the morning of Sunday, December 5. Hundreds of people flocked to his residence in Chandi Chowk to see what was to happen. The predominant idea of course, was that he must be treated in the same way as the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Ahad. L. Shankar Lal, Secretary, local Home Rule League, came upon the scene to find out the exact stato of affairs. He personally saw the gentleman concerned, and told the people that the Rai Bahadur was still alive, and would give up his titles if Hakim Ajmal Khan advised him.

It is also said that Rai Sahib Seth Mina Mall and Rai Sahib L. Ram Chand Lohiya have promised to follow suit.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS TO HOLD MEETING.

A meeting of the past and present students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and of the friends and admirers of the late Principal Percy L. Anstey will be held on Wednesday, the 15th December at 6 p.m. in the College premises, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, to express regret at his premature death.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad has kindly consented to preside.

(Sd.) D. E. Wacha, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Stanley Reed, H. R. Greaves, N. G. Hunt, Lalubhai Samaldas, K. S. Aiyar, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, M. L. Tannan, M. S. Joshi, and M. P. Lohana.

Official & Personal,

Their Excellencies attended Service at St Peter's Church, Mazagon, Sunday morning.

Lord Sinha and Mr. H. F. Ball have arrived at Government House on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Duncan have left Government House on Sunday.

Her Excellency visited the Parel Laboratory Monday morning.

His Excellency held a Convocation Monday afternoon at the University Hall, Bombay, where he conferred Honorary Degrees on Lord Sinha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS v. HINDUS.

HINDUS HUGE TOTAL.

Hindus—First Innings (For 6 wkts.) 359

Having secured a lead over their opponents in the first two matches, entitling them to play in the final game, the Parsis and the Hindus met yesterday, the start which was made shortly after 11-30 a.m., being witnessed by large crowds. The Hindus winning the toss went in to bat first and had made 358 at the cost of only 6 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The Hindus batted the whole of yesterday and they achieved a really praiseworthy performance in putting up the big total of 358 for the loss only of 6 wickets and though the bowling that was sent down to them yesterday was poor in quality it should not be allowed to detract much from the merit of their achievement. They made a fine start, Dalvi and Navle putting up 56 for the first wicket and though they lost their next two men cheaply they made a fine recovery and by the time play was adjourned for lunch they had collared the Parsi attack. The splendid fourth-wicket partnership between Naidu and Navle produced no less than 165 runs, and another between Deodher and Jai added 74 for the sixth wicket.

NAIDU'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

The outstanding feature of the day's game was Naidu's brilliant innings of 121 During recent years in these tournaments the Central Provinces all-rounder has given many a splendid display and yesterday's performance will rank with the very best of them. He is not a very pretty bat to watch, but with the single exception of D. K. Kapadia there is no other Indian batsman who can hit as hard and often as he. After he had passed his century he treated the spectators to very attractive cricket, lifting the ball thrice over the boundary within a short space of time. He is the first man to knock up a century in this year's tournament and the tremendous ovation which was accorded him on his reaching the much-coveted distinction of a three-figure score had been richly deserved by him. His innings was a splendid display of hard hitting, chief among his strokes, in addition to the three sixes, being twelve 4's.

NAVLE IN FINE FORM.

Navle was unlucky in missing his century by only 4 runs. Though somewhat overshadowed by that of his colleague's, his performance was also a highly meritorious one. Going in with Dalvi to open the Hindu innings, he batted for over three hours, in the course of which he gave a faultless display. Together with Hasan Shah and Murad, he is the find of this year's tournament. This is not the first time that he is playing in representative cricket, but he never did anything remarkable in the past. His play this year, however, marks him out as a batsman possessing an exceptionally strong defence who withal does not treat the bowling with any exaggerated respect, but comes down hard on all loose deliveries.

FEEBLE PARSI ATTACK.

The Parsi bowling was severely thrashed in the first match of the tournament by the Presidency. It was subjected to a much severer castigation by the Hind batsman yesterday. No less than six bowlers were tried, but nine of them except Daruwala came off. Daruwala's was a most creditable performance against most disheartening circumstances. The first two Hindu batsmen had been well set when he started bowling, and it was he who made the first breach in the Hindu defence. Out of the six wickets that fell yesterday, with the exception of one that went to Elavia, no less than 5 fell to his lot, and he would in all probability have done better still if he had received assistance from his colleagues at the other end, for a bowler may bowl his best from one end, but he can rarely achieve anything sensational if those at the other end send down poor stuff allowing the batsmen to get set. He bowled practically unchanged with very rare intervals and yet he was able to maintain a grand length throughout the time he was bowling. And if the Parsi bowling, with his exception, was bad, the fielding was worse. Two or three easy catches were dropped as well as a few others which though difficult were distinctly possible chances.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

There was one change from the team originally selected, Jai taking the place of V. V. Kantak who is ill. Dalvi and Navle opened the Hindu innings, facing Vajifdar and Vatcha who delivered the Parsi attack. The first named opened the account with a single off Vajifdar and after some more singles he finely cut the same bowler for 4, sending up the first ten on the board, which was followed a little later by 20. Half an hour's play registered 30 runs and ten runs later the first change in bowling was made. Daruwala relieving Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end. The change however had no immediate effect on Dalvi and Navle who continuing to play a confident game steadily raised the score which now reached the half century amid cheering. Dalvi then had a "life," Vajifdar missing him in the slips off Vatch. He however did not long survive the chance, for he was caught in Daruwala's next over by Gandhi in the slips. The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 45. (56—1—45). His place was taken by his skipper, Pai, who had a brief career at the wicket as he had only made 2 when he was finely held by the wicket keeper B. Kapadia. Daruwala again being the successful bowler (58—2—2). Vithal, on coming in to fill the vacancy was loudly cheered by the spectators. He also had a "life", Driver in the slips dropping him; Daruwala suffering.

Vithal then made a fine boundary stroke and the score gradually rose to 78. The Hindus then met with a great disappointment, their best bat Vithal being he'd in the slips by Gandhi off Daruwala when he had made only 11. (78—3—11.)

A REMARKABLE STAND.

Naidu took Vithal's place and started hitting out. 80 now appeared on the board as the result of 75 minutes' play from the start. Naidu splendidly drove Daruwala to the boundary, and shortly after the century was telegraphed amid loud cheering. Kanga sprained his ankle and retired from the field, Chothia skippering in his place. Five runs later, Vatcha was relieved by Vajifdar at the northern end. Naidu hitting the new bowler to leg for 4 and sending up 110. The Central Provinces all-rounder then made the first overbound stroke of the day, lifting Daruwala over the southern boundary. At 120 Vajifdar was replaced by Elavia. The Hindus had made 135 for 3 wickets at 1-30 p.m., when play was adjourned for lunch.

On resuming after lunch, Naidu cut Daruwala for 3 and 140 went up, and a little later he signalled 150 on the board with a magnificent boundary drive off the same bowler. Navle now reached his half century amid cheering, Naidu doing likewise shortly after. At 167, Bhapu was put on to bowl in place of Vatcha at the northern end. This did not disturb the batsmen in the least, and they continued to add slowly but steadily to the total which now reached 180. They had so far added 100 to the previous total which at the fall of the third wicket was 79. There was yet another change in bowling, Vajifdar relieving Daruwala, but this, too, failed to produce any impression on the Hindu defence, and Naidu prettily putting the new bowler twice to the leg boundary hoisted the second century amid loud cheering.

NAIDU REACHES HIS CENTURY.

Navle and Naidu were now nearing their centuries and every stroke made by them was wildly cheered by the spectators. The first-named, however, just missed his by 4 runs being leg before wicket to Daruwala. Navle had played splendid, faultless cricket, his 96 including ten 4's and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (243—4—96). Deodher joined Naidu who finely hitting Daruwala to the boundary telegraphed 250 amid cheering. The Hindus had made 255 runs for 4 wickets at tea interval at 4 p.m., Naidu's contribution so far being 97 not out.

On restarting after the tea interval, Naidu scoring two singles and next a two, hoisted his century amid loud and prolonged cheering. After passing his century he hit out in right earnest, lifting the very next delivery that he got from Daruwala, over the southern boundary. He next hit the bowler for a 4, scoring altogether 13 in the over. 270 appeared on the board, Naidu greeting its appearance with another over bound stroke off Daruwala in the next over, but on attempting to repeat the performance he was splendidly held in the long field by Driver off Daruwala. He had played splendid cricket, hitting out with great vigour especially during the last half hour and his contribution of 121 including three 6's and twelve 4's (284—5—121).

THE THIRD CENTURY.

Jai joined Deodher and, some time after, hitting Vajifdar for 4 signalled the third century. The scoring then somewhat slowed down, the next 20 runs taking some time to come in. Jai then finely hit Daruwala to the western boundary, and 330 went up Notwithstanding the repeated changes in bowling, runs continued coming in at a slow but steady pace and 350 was reached amid loud cheering at 5-25 p.m., Jai finely hitting Elavia to the boundary. Shortly after, Elavia broke through Deodher's defence with a well-pitched delivery (358—6—40.)

Deodher had played fine cricket for his 40. Shivram joined Jai. The Hindus had made 358 for 6 wickets at 5-30 p.m. when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S M Dalvi, c Gandhi, b Daruwala	45
J G Navle, l-b-w, b Daruwala	96
M D Pai (Capt), c B Kapadia, b Daruwala	2
P Vithal, c Gandhi, b Daruwala	11
C K Naidu, c Driver, b Daruwala	121
D B Deodher, b Elavia	40
L P Jai, not out	42
P Shivram, not out	0
S M Joshi, P Baloo and M H C Rana to bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 6 wkts)	358

Umpires:—Capt. Bullock and Mr. Bustani

THE PRESENTATION.

Last evening Mr. Naidu of C. P. was presented with a silver cup by the All Joy Cricket Club. Felicitous speeches were made by Messrs. Mookherjee and Shroff. Mr. Naidu was then garlanded.

THE RACE COURSE.

PROPOSAL OF REMOVAL FAILS.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when the Corporation after disposing of some sundry items considered a proposal moved by Dr. Sukhia about the increase of the pensions of the retired municipal employees and then resumed further discussion on Mr. Haveliwalla's motion for removal of the Race Course from Mahalaxmi to some distant suburbs.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That with a view to ameliorating the hard lot and relieving the great hardship that has fallen on the municipal pensioners recently owing to high prices of necessaries of life, etc., the Standing Committee be requested to frame a suitable regulation for giving, with effect from the 1st April, 1920, increased pensions or some additional sums in the shape of special allowances for a certain period at least to the municipal pensioners, taking into consideration the following suggestions:—(1) Pensioners receiving monthly pension up to Rs. 100 to receive 50 per cent. more. (2) Pensioners receiving monthly pension over Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 200 to receive 30 per cent. more. (3) Pensioners receiving monthly pension over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 300 to receive 20 per cent. more. (4) Pensioners receiving monthly pension over Rs. 300 and up to Rs. 500 to receive 10 per cent. more."

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle thought it would have been better if the Corporation received a report from the Commissioner on the subject.

To this Dr. Sukhia agreed and modified his proposition to the effect that the matter should be forwarded to the Committee appointed to consider the salaries of municipal employees, for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for an early report.

Mr. S. M. Joshi thought the question deserved the careful consideration of the Corporation. They must consider whether they would go to increase the provident funds too, if they increased the pensions now.

The proposition, as modified by the mover, was carried.

RACE COURSE REMOVAL.

The Corporation then resumed further discussion on Mr. Haveliwalla's motion about the removal of Race Course from Mahalaxmi to some distant suburbs like Andheri, moved in a previous meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said he was in no way interested in the Turf Club or the Race Course, and hence he thought he could speak on the subject without any prejudice. He did not think the move to drive the Turf Club from their present place was reasonable. Mr. Haveliwalla was, perhaps, aware of the present development scheme which would make accommodation for six to seven lakhs of people and therefore there was no necessity at all to remove the Race Course from the present position which was neither suitable for building nor could be occupied by the Corporation. The right course for the Corporation would be, in his opinion, to send the matter to the Roads Committee for consideration and report and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconding the amendment, said he was entirely in agreement with Mr. Petit, whose arguments were absolutely sound. From his youth he was a regular visitor to the Race Courses and he found it to be one of the best recreations and it was not a luxury as was stated by some of the Corporators. On the contrary, the Turf Club had spent a lot of money over the place after they got the lease from the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said what they had got to look to was neither the morality of Bombay nor the interest of the Turf Club, but the interest of the city. He did not know how far the members of the Corporation were correct in suggesting building on that open tract of land, while all around it the Improvement Trust was going to house thousands of people.

Mr. H. P. Mody was astonished at the light-hearted way, in which the proposition was moved that they should approach the Government to do away with the present Race Course, while as a matter of fact neither the Government nor the Corporation had anything to do with the Turf Club which had taken the lease of the land on an agreement with the Improvement Trust.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he used to pass the Race Course twice a day and he did not think that it was fit for building purposes as on two sides of it there were cemeteries and on the third side there were heaps of the city *cutchra*, from which shocking stink emanated day and night.

The amendment, moved by Mr. Petit, was now put to vote and it was carried.

The amendment, moved by Mr. P. C. Sethna at the last meeting, was also put to vote, but was lost.

Mr. Petit's amendment was then put as a substantial proposition and it was so carried by a large majority—Mr. Haveliwalla's original proposition being thus negatived.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Dhanbai Cowasji, a Parsi widow aged about 70 years. On Sunday she came on the front side of the car and from the off side and raised her hand to the driver to stop the car. She tried to get in, but she fell down; she was dragged about four paces when the car was stopped and she was taken to the hospital, where she was found dead.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket, Second Day, Parsis v. Hindus, 11-30 a.m.

The Third Musical Conference, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya 5 p.m.

B. M P. H. KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of November 1920, 772 patients were treated in this Dispensary.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Monday was 123, the figure for the corresponding days of last year and year before last being 124 and 96. One attack from small-pox was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The hours of business at the Vincent Road Combined Post and Telegraph Office were temporarily curtailed during the period of strike. The full working hours which prevailed before the strike have been resumed with immediate effect.

FIRST ALL-INDIA LAW CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Legal profession practicing in Bombay will be held at the Presidency Association Rooms at 6-30 p.m. to-day for the purpose of forming Provincial Committees and for appointing provisional provincial Secretaries and for electing delegates to the First All-India Law Conference which is to be held at Nagpur on the 26th instant.

FOURTH STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at Arya-Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, on Thursday next at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the nominations received from the branches, for the Presidentship of the Fourth Convention, and to fix the dates of the Convention and to do any other business which the chairman might allow. If there be no quorum the adjourned meeting will be held at the same place and on the same day at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Students' Tark-i-Mawalat Sabha is badly in want of funds to carry on its work vigorously and enthusiastically. The generous public of Bombay is hereby requested to contribute towards the expenditure of this useful working body. Contributions should be sent to the Prov. Secretary, Students' Non-Cooperation Committee c/o The "Young Collegiate," Bombay No. 4. Names of donors will be published in papers.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Study Circle Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., the President of the Indian Liberal Club, will sum up the debate on "Non-Cooperation" which took place at the last two meetings of the Circle by delivering an address on "Non-Cooperation in its historical and practical aspects" in the hall of the Servants of India Society, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Continuation Class for the study of co-operative subjects organized by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute held its second meeting on 28th of November last, when the essay on "The True Sphere of Central Banks" written by Mr. R. B. Mallapur, one of the students, was read and discussed. The next meeting will be held on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m., when all the students are requested to be present.

DADAR MUSSALMANS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Dadar will be held to-day at 8 p.m. (B.T.) at a maidan opposite to "Gold Muhar Mill" Dadar under the presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel.

Resolutions concerning the following points will be adopted:—(1) Expression of sorrow and grief at the sad demise of Shaikhul Hind Maulana Mahmoodul-Hasan. (2) Reiteration of the resolution re-boycott of councillors passed at a meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay held in Madanpura on the 18th November, 1920. (3) Expression of indignation at the action of the office-bearers of the Anjuman-Islam Bombay.

Messrs. Muazzam-Ali, Ahmad-Haji Siddiq Khatri, Maulana Ahmad-Mukhtar Saheb Siddiq, Dr. Velker, Dr. Sathe and Mr. Baptista Bar-at-Law, will be present at the meeting.

It is hoped that all those interested in the Khilafat movement will attend the meeting.

The Muslim Volunteers are requested to be present in uniform at 7 p.m. (B.T.) sharp.

G. I. WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Institute a programme or sports was arranged in the compound of Pearl Mills on Sunday last. More than 3,000 workmen were present. The programme began at 10 a.m. with wrestling matches. Mr. Green was selected as the judge. For nearly one hour and a half wrestling went on with increasing interest. Then was taken up Tug-of-War matches between the Jamadars of six Currimbhoy Mills. In the final match played between Currimbhoy and Fazalbhoy Mills both remained equal after a very desperate contest. Wrestling began again and with double interest. The programme was over by 2 p.m. At the end Mr. S. B. Kulkarni Superintendent of the Institute thanked the audience and announced that the next programme would take place in the Crescent Mills on the 19th instant. The Manager of the different mills of Currimbhoy group, especially Mr. Stott, deserve special praise for the pains they took and assistance they offered to make the function a success.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The matter regarding the notice issued by the District Court of Thana to the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the application made to it at the instance of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal to show cause why he (the editor) should not be proceeded against for contempt of court for publishing a communication purporting to come from "A Voter" of Bandra making comments against Mr. Padwal as to his conduct at the recent Municipal elections in regard to a petition to the District Court for setting aside his election came for hearing, yesterday.

Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, pleader, appeared for the applicant while Mr. K. Somjee, Vakil High Court, represented the editor.

Mr. Somjee, contended that the District Court had no jurisdiction to issue such notice as it had done in the matter in question and set forth his grounds in support of his contention; but, eventually, after some discussion, he offered an apology to the Court which was accepted and the matter dropped.

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General Manager

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Balance required	.....Rs. 98,390

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W. TURNER GREEN, Esq.,
Honorary Treasurer,
Graham's Buildings, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. M. M. ALLY.—Please write to the paper in which the subject of your letter appeared.
A. B. C.—Please send your name and address not for publication.
SMALL CAUSES COURT.—S. R. M. calls attention to the neglected state of the store-rooms appertaining to the above, where goods are sometimes left to rot. He suggests that the Deputy Registrar should pay surprise visits. Another serious nuisance is that the hamals will sweep a vacant court-room while the next room is still occupied, sending dust flying into it to the great annoyance and discomfort of those attending the Court. As there is a custodian living on the premises, he asks, cannot the whole place be cleaned before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 7, 1920.

"THE ISLAND OF ARABIA."

We have seen the look of amazement giving place to one of pity which came upon the faces of a London audience when Mr. Mohamed Ali and his colleagues of the Khilafat Delegation talked about "The Island of Arabia," and described its boundaries; and we have heard the comments made upon it afterwards by members of Parliament and Labour Leaders. Many people who were quite prepared to support the demands of the Delegation for the revision of the Turkish Treaty on the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of January, 1918, demurred at this insanity as they conceived it of inventing a vast island in the continent of Asia and claiming it for the Khilafat on religious grounds. Jeziratu'l'Arab literally means "The Island of the Arabs." But the word "jezirah" in Arabic has a wider meaning than the word "island" in English. It is equally appropriate to a peninsula, and to anything abstract or concrete which is so surrounded as to seem irreducible. In the ordinary geographical sense the term Jeziratu'l'Arab is applied to the Arabian Peninsula of which the northern and north-eastern boundaries are left undefined. A saying of the Prophet has defined those boundaries so as to include the whole of the territory which the Muslims regard as holy, and has laid it down that that territory must be under Muslim sovereignty, no matter what may be the fate of lands outside it. In this religious sense the word Jezirat-ul-'Arab may be said really to mean, the necessary nucleus of Muslim independent territory if Islam is to fulfil its purpose in the world. It includes the Holy Land, not of the Muslims only, but also of the Jews and Christians. It is the Holy Land of all religions of Semitic origin; and it is one of those curious anomalies in which our century abounds that Jews and Christians should desire to desecrate it by a ruthless exploitation, and should regard the Muslim's wish to keep it sacred as unjustifiable. It was there that Abraham and Moses, Jesus and Muhammad trode the earth. If any portion of the surface of the globe deserves to be kept sacred as a place of pilgrimage and as a field for scriptural research, for the sake of its great memories, it is the territory which extends from the Taurus mountains to the Arabian Sea, between the Persian Gulf and the Two Rivers on the one hand and the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea upon the other. Those are the boundaries of Jeziratu-'l-'Arab in the Muslim legal or religious acceptation of the term. The demand that the country be handed back to Turkey appears, upon the face of it, unreasonable to men who say: "We conquered Palestine and Syria and Mesopotamia," and claim the absolute possession of those countries by the right of conquest. The Muslim's answer: "But you could not have conquered those countries without God's permission. He is trying you by the test of good fortune, and you will be judged according to your treatment of God's holy land," falls on deaf ears, because it is religious. But this argument might reach the intelligence of the present rulers of the world—"the great three," or "the great four," or "the great five," who do not realise that they are in the hand of "The Great One." —"Could you have conquered Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, without India without Egypt, without the collusion of a faction of the Arabs in those territories? How did you obtain the help of India, Egypt and those Arabs? By certain promises, which you have broken. By your own dishonest acts you have offended India, Egypt and the Arabs of Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia. How long do you suppose that you can keep those countries, or your own Eastern Empire under such conditions? Your rule can only be preserved henceforth by force of arms, that is, by tyranny; and what becomes of all the protestations of respect for national rights which formed part of your war time propaganda?"

"But we cannot hand the Arabs back to the tender mercies of the Turk, as the Khilafat agitators wish, we shall be told; and we shall answer with this question: Do you know what was the chief ground of quarrel between the Arabs and the Turks? The Arabs wished that the chief force of Turkey should be concentrated in a great attack on Egypt, and the Turks thought more about their national Alsace in the Caucasus. Neither the Khilafat Committee nor anybody else today expects the Arab provinces to be restored to Turkey in the relation which they occupied before the war. It is only the Khalifa's right which is asserted to jurisdiction over certain places in the Muslim Holy Land—Mecca, Jerusalem, Medinah, Hebron, and the sacred shrines of Mesopotamia. He has the traditional right to appoint the Cadi (or religious judge) in the three first named cities and to provide a garrison at certain seasons to protect the pilgrims. The rulers of those countries, like every Muslim ruler, would derive authority from him. Apart from this, the peoples could enjoy full independence and with the exception of the sacred territory of Hejjaz, would be at perfect liberty to employ European advisers in accordance with their needs. As a matter of fact the rights of the Khalifa in those lands are not disputed, and have never been disputed, by the Sunnite Arabs; so that what the Muslim world demands will happen naturally if the people of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia are given the self-government which England promised to them in such glowing terms in order to secure their co-operation during the war. Thus the demand of the Khilafat Committee really comes, upon investigation, to no more than this: that England should perform her solemn promises.

"But we have given Syria to France and we have promised Palestine to the Jews; we have no longer power to settle things as we should wish" it will be said. The answer is: "You promised to the Syrians, including the people of Palestine, self-determination and self-government. You have broken your promise, in favour of a people with more wealth and influence. You could break your promise lightly when the breach involved dishonour. Why then can you not break it when the breach would redound to your honour?" And really, if there exists such a thing as diplomacy, in the sense of tact and clever avoidance of contention, it should not be difficult to readjust the situation in Jeziratu l-'Arab; to the satisfaction of all parties. Let the British set up an effective Arab Government in Mesopotamia and withdraw their troops from thence, leaving a few officials as advisers; and let them persuade the French to do the same in Syria; let them set up a native Government based on proportional representation in Palestine, and withdraw their army of occupation; and the thing is done. "A national home for the Jews" in Palestine is not dependent on a British occupation of that country. The Zionists were in a fair way to obtain it from the Young Turk Government before the war, the one condition being that the immigrant Jews must become Ottoman subjects—i.e., *bonâ fide* colonists instead of subjects, and possible servants of the ambition, of foreign Powers. In the opinion of some highly intelligent Zionists, the Asiatic position of the Jews would thus have been much better and more hopeful than it can ever be beneath the aegis of a European Power, for the whole public service of the Ottoman Empire would have been open to them on a par with other Turkish subjects. As it is they come to Asia as intruders, as an outpost of European imperialism; they are surrounded by a deeply injured, hostile population, and their end is sure. We remember once to have heard an English lady trying to explain to a number of objectors the reason of her husband's advocacy of the Jewish claim to Palestine. "You see," she said, "we shall get all the Jews out of Russia, where they are the cause of all the mischief, and then the Arabs will finish them off sooner or later." That is a view which, we suppose, no European statesman would endorse; and yet it is a fact that, owing to the way in which their claim is being forced on a reluctant population, the Jews in Palestine are to-day dependent for their lives upon the presence in that country of a British force. That would cease to be the case if an independent Palestine Government were set up in which the Jews accepted a position in proportion to their wealth and numbers. As for the French in Syria, we have no hesitation in saying that their influence was really greater in that country previous to the war, when they were regarded as helpers and possible protectors by a considerable section of the population. Openly or secretly they are now regarded by all Syrians as cruel tyrants and the greatest enemies of Syria. For all practical purposes, it would be better for them to give up the tyrannical position which they have so unjustifiably assumed, withdraw their troops, and play the part of mere advisers to an independent Arab Government. We believe that this is the only solution of the Arab problem which can make for lasting peace, at the same time enabling the Allies to "save their face"; and it is in substance the demand of the Khilafat Committee. Good faith and good will upon the part of the Allies are all that is required to solve the Eastern question.

"STRANGULATION AT BIRTH."

The introduction of protective measures for the British Dye-stuffs industry has been necessary in view of the recent exports of German dye-stuffs which have inundated Britain and have threatened the most important British key industry, the manufacture of synthetic dye-stuff with virtual extinction. The interests of British textile and other dye-consuming industries in consequence have been as effectively menaced as they were in 1914. The present Bill introduced in the House of Commons is a measure for re imposing the system of control by licences in accordance with the statement by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons in 1918, to the effect that importation of foreign dye-stuffs would be controlled, and the subsequent proclamation giving effect to such measure under the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876. This proclamation being rendered void by the finding of Mr Justice Sankey in the case of the Attorney-General v. Brown, there was consequently no restriction on the import of dye-stuffs; and the Bill which has just passed its first reading is meant to safe-guard the interests of the British dye-stuff industry. In this connection we should like to enquire, what has the British Dye-stuff Corporation, which was inaugurated under Government auspices on the outbreak of war, done in the way of making up for qualitative and quantitative deficiences during the last five years or more?

On the strength of the pledge given by the Government people invested about £1,700,000 in that enterprise with a view to avoid future dependence on German supplies of dye-stuffs. A great concern was built up on which a vast sum of money has since been expended in research and in the erection of great works, equipped with the necessary plant and machinery; and yet after five years the world is told that the British dye-stuff industry is on the verge of collapse, being exposed to the full blast of German competition since December, 1919. A broken down Germany could recover a large proportion of their pre-war out-put capacity and could export on an increasing scale month after month while our own rejuvenated industry has failed to satisfy the sanguine expectations of British buyers and is now "threatened with strangulation almost at birth." Measures such as the present Bill cannot eternally protect an industry at the cost of free trade. It is therefore necessary to go to the root of the matter and inquire; how is it that the demand for British dye-stuffs has been falling off daily? The reason is apparent. The diminished activity of the textile industry of Britain together with the low value of the mark and the consequent cheapness of German articles, which was held out as a bait to British purchasers, among other factors, have been the contributory causes of this failure. As a temporary measure, a protective act of Parliament may serve our purpose; but it is certainly beginning at the wrong end, unless it is coupled with an attempt to improve the existing economic conditions which are sapping the vitality of many other key industries. To redeem its pledge of protection, the Government is in honour bound to pass these measures to check the raid on British industry; but we think there is greater need for a sensible adjustment of the economic and industrial conditions of the country which would increase its buying and its selling powers.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Sinha and Mr. Gandhi.

Lord Sinha, in the speech which he made on Sunday at the Taj Mahal Hotel to members of the Western India National Liberal Association, is reported to have said that "it seemed to him that the campaign now being conducted in various parts of the country under one name or another—call it non-Cooperation or Passive Resistance—was calculated to give rise to an atmosphere of distrust, misunderstanding, ill-will, hatred, which would not help in the amelioration of the lot of the people or the achievement of the object which they all had at heart." It would seem from this as if Lord Sinha had so far become merged in the Government of which he is an honourable part, as to have forgotten altogether how an Indian feels on certain matters. He seems at any rate to have forgotten that the Non-Cooperation Movement is a movement for a definite purpose—i.e. to obtain redress of the Khilafat wrong, which is a burning grievance for some millions of his Lordship's fellow-Indians, and a grievous blur upon the honour of the Government with which his Lordship so wholeheartedly cooperates; and also to extort some due expression of regret for the Punjab atrocities, which the said Government and its supporters have belittled in a way which is an insult to humanity, and especially to that Indian nation of which Lord Sinha was of old regarded as an honoured leader The tenour of his lordship's speech on this occasion will alone suffice to show how far he has been sundered from that nation by the simple fact of his co-operation with the Government. The only way in which he can hope to rejoin the nation or regain his old position as their leader, is by following the lead of Mr. Gandhi and urging on his chief and colleagues the necessity for the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs threatening Non-Cooperation with them if they still persist in their refusal.

A Hopeful Movement.

We differ also from Lord Sinha's judgment of the Non-Cooperation movement, which has no relationship to the Passive Resistance that was practised formerly by British non-conformists. We should like to know in whom it is "calculated to give rise to distrust, misunderstanding, ill-will, hatred" and the rest of it, except in Anglo-Indians who utterly mistake its nature, as his lordship also does apparently. Far from endorsing his remark about its uselessness, we should say that if anything can "make for the amelioration of the lot of the people or the achievement of the object"—Swarajya—"which they have at heart," it is the non-cooperation movement as conceived by Mr. Gandhi, which is not a "destructive" but a constructive movement. We go further and we say, speaking from a quarter of a century's study of Eastern peoples and their Governments, that no Eastern people can with safety or with any prospect of success be accorded self-Government until after it has given up dependence on its foreign rulers and taken the management of its own affairs into its own hands. It it were not for the non-cooperation movement and its national activities we should say that there was no hope of genuine Indian self-Government. The kind of self-Government to which the present Reforms are supposed to be going to lead would not be Indian. It would merely be the Anglo-Indian bureaucratic incubus under a more pleasing name. And it is necessary that Indian Self-Government shall be patriotically and not sycophantically Indian, if India is ever to become a contented member of the British League of Nations.

Example of Egypt.

On the occasion of a luncheon recently organised by the Cairo Committee of the Egyptian Delegation there was a representative gathering (including many ex-ministers) of over 300 guests drawn from all elements of the Egyptian population. The event was marked by a remarkable speech by Rushdi Pasha who, in supporting the national movement and the mission of the Egyptian Delegation, expressed the hope that a settlement on the basis of Egypt's right to self-determination would not be long delayed. At the conclusion of the speeches a resolution was unanimously passed stating that the whole Egyptian nation supported with all its power the Egyptian Delegation in its present attitude specially with regard to the abolition of all semblance of a protectorate, and implicitly trusted and completely confided in the delegation. This is how the Egyptian Nationalists are working for the attainment of the nation's goal of independence. When will the pioneers of Indian Nationalism join hands and put up a united front demanding with one voice "Swarajya"?

Famine in China.

We trust that the appeal made by his Excellency the Viceroy for Famine relief in China will meet with a ready response from the Indian public. The brotherhood of humanity has nowhere been so practically recognised as in the East, and we have every hope that, even in spite of various pressing needs in India, something will be spared to save the starving millions of China. With the approach of winter the situation will be more terrible and no time has therefore to be lost in giving relief to the famine-stricken people. The famine is the result of the failure of the spring crops, due to deficiency of snow in winter and rain in the earlier months of the year. According to the figures supplied by the International Famine Committee, the population affected is as follows:—

Chihili Province	20,000,000.
Shantung	4,000,000.
Honan	19,000,000.
Shansi	7,000,000.
Shenshi	8,000,000.
Total	58,000,000

Of these 14,000,000 are very seriously affected and in spite of various foreign and missionary efforts, the amount of relief urgently required is still totally disproportionate. Most heart-rending stories have been narrated by foreigners in China, of which the following is a typical instance:—

A missionary tells of a man who sold his 18-year-old daughter for dollars 18, and was immediately robbed of the money, whereupon he hanged himself. His wife then drowned her two remaining children, and threw herself down a well. Large numbers of wells in the famine area are putrid from the numbers of dead bodies of children who have been thrown in, or of suicides.

It is, however, remarkable that although the producing and purchasing power of some 60,000,000 inhabitants are, for the time being, virtually destroyed, the volume of foreign trade in the present year exceeds all previous records. The rest of China is in fact fairly prosperous, but is doing practically nothing to alleviate the distress in the afflicted areas.

Poor Mankind!

If all that has been said of Senator Harding's leanings is to be believed, Downing Street as well as all the people who gush about Anglo-Saxon unity will not be misled by Mr. Wilson's consent to act as arbitrator for Armenia into the hope that America will go back on her refusal to accept the mandate for Armenia—the wire entanglement into which England and France tried to inveigle her. They will do well too to remember Mr. Harding's words when it was a question of America's joining in the blockade of Soviet Russia "Any military alliance of this kind," he said emphatically, "is foreign to American ideas and repugnant to the American people," England, he said, asked overmuch. If that is his opinion, we wonder what the President-elect must think of France, and whether the Franco-American agreement to which President Wilson pledged himself in Paris, assuring the support of the United States to France in the event of another unprovoked attack by Germany, will not be repudiated by the next occupant of White House; especially in view of the aggressive policy of France in Poland, Syria and elsewhere. To keep the U.S. clear of European entanglements seems to be the one idea of Mr. Harding; who points out however, that an "Association or agreement with Europe which shall be for the benefit of mankind is not precluded by the impossibility of military alliance, if the United States be left free to determine its own course of action." Does not Senator Harding know that "moral considerations have no place in politics"? Why then does he talk about the "benefit of mankind."?

"The Benefit of Mankind."

In the field of commerce Senator Harding anticipates "sharp rivalry between the United States and Great Britain and in some directions their interests will clash." America first, America last and America all the time is his policy. The fostering of American commerce and development of the American mercantile marine, together with the already extant "Big Navy" programme of the Republicans, must inevitably lead on to aggressive action, as it seems to us. "How foolish we have been", says Mr. Harding. "We built up England's great merchant fleet. We made Germany's mercantile marine. But we must not repeat that folly. We must not give our carrying trade and its profits to other nations, when we ought to keep those in our own pockets." Such an explicit exposition of foreign policy by the future President of the United States should give pause to the wasters of Downing Street and Whitehall who have already brought the British nation to the verge of bankruptcy—moral as well as financial. By keen and determined American rivalry, among other forces, British trade is very seriously threatened and unless our pundits presently relieve the Empire of unnecessary burdens such as the maintenance of armies of occupation in countries where they have no business, the Empire, as it seems to us, is bound to come to grief financially.

"Native."

Apropos the criticism on the use of the word "native", by Mr. C. F. Andrews, in his article "Lord Milner on East Africa", which we published some time back, a correspondent writes to call our attention to a queer use of the word "native." He quotes a sentence from page 635 of the second edition (of 1917) of "Sanitation in India", by Dr. J. A. Turner and Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, which runs: "It is extremely dangerous to sleep in a house which is occupied, or has recently been occupied, by infected persons, especially native children; or in or close to an infected native village." We do not know what meaning the authors desired to convey by the words "native village." Our correspondent would, however, like them to state where in India is situated the village, that is not a "native village."

BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

TAUNT ON "LITTLE IMITATION GLADSTONES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Constitutional Club yesterday evening gave a dinner to Mr. Lloyd George who dealt mainly with the tragic conditions in Ireland. Defending the Governments policy he said that the Government must take all possible steps to stamp out the organised and subsided murder campaign, restore freedom and conciliate the country. He described Mr. Asquith and others, who were carrying on a campaign of denunciation of the reprisals as "little imitation Gladstones" without as good a cause as Gladstone had when he denounced the Turkish atrocities. We fought the Turks during the war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, but not one of them was guilty of brutal savagery to the wounded (as practised at Macroom).

ARRESTED SINN FEINERS INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

The first batch of the hundred men arrested in Ireland has been sent to the internment camp in County Down.

PATROL OF POLICEMEN AMBUSHED.

A SERGEANT WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

A patrol of five policemen has been ambushed at Youghal. A sergeant was seriously wounded.

POLICE LORRIES AMBUSHED

AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

Three police lorries from Cork were ambushed at Brinny Cross. Volleys were poured in from four-hundred yards but there were no casualties. The police unsuccesfully searched the fields for th attackers.

THREE SUSPECTS SHOT DEAD

FOUND CARRYING REVOLVERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

A military patrol ordered three suspects to halt near Bandon. The men ran off but were fired at and all were killed. Each man carried a revolver which had been fired.

BLACK AND TANS AMBUSHED

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 6.

Returning from Cork the funeral procession for the victims of the Macroom massacre a party of the Black and Tans was ambushed seven miles from Macroom. Shots were fired from a hill side and returned by the police, who reached their headquarters without casualties. It is believed that some of the party forming the ambush were wounded.

IRISH MUNITIONS DEADLOCK.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN ASKED TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Irish railwaymen's leaders have requested the Lord Mayor of Dublin to intervene in the munitions deadlock. The request is interpreted as meaning that the men are tired of daily dismissals owing to their refusal to carry munitions and are now willing to return to work.

"PEACE WITH IRELAND COUNCIL."

DEMAND ANGLO-INDIAN RECONCILIATION.

MR. ASQUITH DENOUNCES RETALIATION POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

A demonstration in the Albert Hall under the auspices of the "Peace with Ireland Council" passed a resolution calling upon the Government to abandon reprisals and demanding an immediate action to secure Anglo-Irish reconciliation.

Lord Bryce wrote expressing his readiness to join the Council. Mr. Asquith moving the resolution denounced the assassinations of the police and the military. He said it was the duty of the Government to arrest and punish the murderers. The worst method was retaliating upon the innocent. (Uproar. A number shouting "What about 19167.")

Mr. Asquith proceeding said that in 1916 there was an open rebellion and the guilty in it were executed after trial." (Cries of "They were foully murdered.")

Mr. Asquith urged an armistice as the first step towards peace and order and to get into touch not with the murderers and the conspirators but with the representatives of the predominating Irish opinion.

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES EMIR FEISAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

His Majesty this afternoon received Emir Feisal who according to the "Times" is likely to interview Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the unsettled condition of Mesopotamia.

CABLE ITEMS.

Fire on the steamship Hollinside has been extinguished.

During a gale, a well collapsed in Belfast killing three persons.

Queen Alexandra has given a diamond brooch to the Hon. Irene Lawley who is marrying Colin Forbes Adam, I.C.S., today. The Archbishop of York will officiate

The "Times" referring to the "Times of India's" exposure of the waste in the Eastern Persia intimates that the matter is not likely to be allowed to rest. The Government may shortly be pressed for more adequate explanations than have hitherto been furnished.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM CONDEMNS NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

A correspondent, from Aligarh wires that the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" has published the opinions of Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur and Justice Sir Abdul Rahim against Non-Cooperation. The Nawab declares, the Ali Brothers' policy as suicidal and says that if they succeed in entrapping the Mussalmans, the Mussalmans will be finished in India.

Justice Sir Ali Abdul Rahim says that he fails to understand why the Government grant should not be accepted, which comes from the public revenue, on which Education is the first and most important charge. Logically the proposal must be to the cessation of Western education, which in no way would restore the prestige of Islam, but will merely impose on the Mahomedan youth's idleness and barrenness of life. The decline of Islamic power and prestige and the economic down-fall of the Mussalmans have been to a very large measure due to their unwilingness to keep fully abreast of the times in modern arts and science. It depends on us to remedy the defects in modern education and the Mussalman University will give us ample scope for it. Surely it would be the greatest diservice to Islam and the country if we destroy the Aligarh College without any clear ideas as to what they wish to substitute in its place. It is time now we must go back to work with redoubled vigour in pursuit of these arts and sciences and methods, without which no degree of religion and patriotic fervour can achieve anything towards the solution of the Islamic problem. Thus equipped let our students go for and fight the battle of Islam and the country. As for the Government grant, I shall ask my fellow trustees, instead of giving it up or any part of it, to ask for more and more, and instead of waiving the Government connection and recognition let them so develop the College and University as to make the Aligarh graduates indispensable for the future administration of the country, whosoever hands may guide the Government

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

URGED BY FRANCE AND ITALY.

LORD CURZON'S FANATICAL OPPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Dec. 2.

France and Italy are urging a revision of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey Lord Curzon, who represents the British Non-Conformist conscience is opposing fanatically, determined to destroy the Muslim Empire and the nation.

A MYSTERIOUS EASTERN MALADY.

ATTACKING IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 6.

A telegram from Paris says that a mysterious Eastern malady resembling plague was reported in the Senate to be threatening Paris. The disease, which is without a name and is known as Number Nine, attacks the immigrants from Eastern Europe. The Minister of Health said that special mobile ambulances of doctors and nurses had been organised as fire brigade against the plague.

PROPOSED STATUE OF JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

His Majesty has approved the recent proposal of the House of Commons to erect statute of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

THRONE OF GREECE.

WILL PLEBISCITE SELECT EX-CROWN PRINCE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 6.

Lucerne.—Greek circles here are generally in accord with the guarantees suggested as a result of the first meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Leygues. They consider it highly improbable that the plebiscite will favour the selection of the Ex-Crown Prince.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

GLOOMY FINANCIAL CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate last night Sir Ashutosh Mookerji, in moving the budget, said that they had not, as was anticipated five years ago, gone into bankruptcy. They started a free fund with an opening balance of Rs. 3,822, because it was impossible to run the University on its existing income. By refusing to sanction to raise the fees for the Matriculation Examination, the Government of India deprived the University of an income amounting to Rs. 150,000. The University has also suffered a loss of one lakh by depreciation of their securities. The buffets of fortune included the sudden opening of the Patna University and on the top of it came an urgent telegram for disaffiliation of their collegos and schools. In addition there was an increase of expenditure on account of the present economic conditions Unless the people of Bengal were willing to face the situation and treat the university as their own, it would have to close.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference writes:

The provisional constitution of the All-India College Students' Conference is prepared by the Drafting Committee of the Reception Committee. The following aims and objects are to be placed before the Conference to get them passed. But before they are actually put in the open conference suggestions are cordially invited from the college students all over India.

The objects of the All-India College Students' Conference shall be as follows:—

1. To unite the students of the different Colleges or the institutions, having a status of a college in various parts of India, and in foreign countries also; and to create a feeling of sympathy and fellow-feeling amongst them.

2. To enable the students to take up the work of political Propaganda of the Indian National Congress after a period of training and preparation for the work.

3. To further the cause of National Education by starting schools and other Institutions.

4. To promote amongst the students the study of National problems.

5. To encourage the spirit of social service amongst the students.

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT

DUE TO DISMISSALS FROM FACTORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 6.

The unemployed are increased in France as well as in England. A telegram from Paris says that there are 150,000 unemployed in France and the dismissals in the metal, leather, textile, clothing and motor trades are swelling the number. Efforts are being made to solve the problem by arranging for work in the devastated regions.

HARDSHIPS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

DEPUTATION MR. MACNAMARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 6.

A deputation representing the employers and the employed in England will wait on Mr. Macnamara on December 8th to urge that action should be taken to diminish the hardships of unemployment.

MEDIATION FOR ARMENIA.

BRITAIN NOT AGREE TO WILSON'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

Geneva.—Replying to the Councils invitation on the subject of Armenia Britain says that she cannot agree to an independent mission of mediation as proposed by President Wilson but that the President of the United States can count on Britain's supporting his efforts and according him moral and diplomatic support he requests.

The Italian Government has replied to communicate any decision it reaches.

NAVAL ESTIMATES IN REICHSTAG COMMITTEE

NEW SUBSTITUTIONS IN RANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 6.

Berlin.—During the debate on the naval estimates in the Main Committee of the Reichstag a Socialist member accused the naval officers of trying to imbue the navy with bellicose spirit and asked why there were Admirals in the navy.

Vice-admiral Behnke endeavoured to explain the necessity for these admirals but the Committee was not satisfied and decided to strike out one Vice-admiral, two rearadmirals four captains and six lieut-commanders and to substitute nine commanders and four lieutenants.

M. CLEMENCEAU

ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

M. Clemenceau has just arrived from Rangoon on the s.s. Angora. He is looking very well although he is suffering from cold. He was received by the acting French Consul M. Dupuy and two Aides de-Camp of H. E. the Governor. The whole French community was present and a reception took place on board the ship. Amongst those present were M. Grezent, agent of the Messageries Maritimes, president of the French colony, M. Faillt, Administrator of Chandernagore, Captain Aira Tse, de Lestrade, Lieut. Maurice, G. Vyault, correspondent of "Le Temps," Paris, etc. M. Clemenceau is staying in Calcutta for three or four days and is the guest of H. E. the Governor.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Piggot and Mr. Justice Walsh disposed of the reference by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow against the verdict of the jury acquitting George Cassell, a European, of the charge of wrongful confinement of a police constable in his house in Lucknow. The Judge had described the verdict as perverse, but their Lordships after hearing Mr. Sandford for the accused found the jury were right and confirmed their verdict.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

DEBATE ON SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 6.

The question of Government extravagance was raised in the House of Commons on the supplementary vote of £395,000 for the establishment expenses of the Ministry of Food. Despite the statement Mr. McCurdy that the estimate represented the funeral expenses of Department in which drastic economies had been effected Sir Donald Mac Lean moved the reduction of the estimate. He declared that the Ministry was an unconscionable time in dying its headquarters staff alone costing £150,000. It was desirable to return to Free Trade and best preliminary was to get rid of the Ministry of Food. (Cries of Labour dissent.)

Various Coalitionists urged abolition of the Ministry to bring the Government on the road to economy.

The motion for the reduction of the estimate was defeated by 88 votes to 30. The labourites voted with the Government, minority consisting of Ministerialists and Independent Liberals.

DIVISION ON FOOD MINISTRY ESTIMATE.

GOVT. NARROWLY ESCAPES A-DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 6.

Yesterday's division on the Food Ministry estimate is described as a nasty shock for the Coalition Government having escaped a defeat after telephoning and sending messages to the clubs and private houses of the Coalitionists. Eventually Labour saved the position, all except one voting with the Government. Apparently Labour's attitude was that the Food Ministry acted as a protection against the profiteer.

Later in the debate Mr. McCurdy assured the House that the Food Ministry would in future confine its activities to terminating Government control of commodities.

WHAT IS THE DECISION OF GREEK GOVT.?

ALLIES IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 6.

Representatives of the British, French and Italian Governments continued their conversations to-day and passed a resolution agreeing that it was necessary to know the decision of Greek Government and the people before finally deciding steps to take establish a lasting peace in East.

ISSUE OF NEW CURRENCY BY GREEK GOVT.

ALLIES PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 6.

Reuter learns that the Allies are formally protesting against the recent issue by the new Greek Government of two hundred million drachmas of new currency pointing out that such an action requires the consent of the Allies.

FURTHER CONFERENCE ON GREEK QUESTION.

NEW REGIME TO BE GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

Reuter learns that a further conference on the Greek question between the three Allied Premiers is likely to be held in Paris a fortnight hence. The French circles are of the opinion that this period is long enough to satisfy the desire of Mr. Lloyd George that the new regime in Greece should be given a fair trial before being condemned.

ALLIED DELEGATES IN CONFERENCE.

ON RUSSIAN TRADE AND REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 6.

It is officially announced that the British French and Italian delegates to-day discussed resumption of trade with Russia the forthcoming conference of the reparations expects in Brussels and the financial steps to be taken in the event of the return of ex-King Constantine to Greece.

M. Leygues and Sgr Sforza are returning home to-morrow.

BANK OF BOMBAY MYSTERY.

ALLEGED HUGE FRAUDS.

RS. 15 TO 16 LACS INVOLVED.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

Persistent rumours have been current in commercial circles in the city for the last many days that frauds had been committed in the Bank of Bombay, involving a large number of the Bank officials. The exact position of affairs is not known but there was no doubt that the sums were large, and it was stated that there was a gang at work in this big fraud. It is now stated that last week, on receipt of some information, the Inspecting Accountant of Bank, inspected some of the ledgers and detected that huge sums had been drawn from the Bank by persons who had no right to do so. These drawers—at least some of them—had cash credits with the Bank and they were allowed to draw far and above what they were allowed to do by the responsible officers of the Bank. When this was noticed by the Inspecting Accountant, the matter was at once put into the hands of the Auditors of the Bank and it was found after a careful and diligent search that a large sum, to the tune of something like Rs. 14 lakhs, was drawn from the Bank with the connaisance of some persons immediately concerned with the accounts. One Sunder Rao Ranjit, a Deputy Accountant, with a service of about 21 years, was in immediate charge of these accounts, and it is alleged that he has made himself scarce since then.

ARRESTS.

About three or four persons have been arrested so far. It is stated that the persons who were allowed to draw these sums from the Bank were in a position to repay them, but the whole position is shrouded in mystery, and until the men are placed before the Court it is not possible to give the facts of the fraud. The matter is in the hands of the C. I. D. and they are making enquiries in the case. Wild rumours that the Bank had been defrauded to the extent of about Rs. 30 lakhs cannot be believed as on good authority it can be stated with some degree of exactitude that up to this time only about Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 lakhs have been found to be the sums involved.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

REMAND GRANTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. placed Khushru N. Banaji, a Parsi, aged about 50 years, and applied for a ten days' remand in police custody. Mr. Smith stated that Banaji was directly concerned with the defalcations that have been committed in the Bank of Bombay by Sunderrao Govindrao Ranjit. Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Bank, who has disappeared since the 2nd instant. It was also stated that large amounts of defalcations had been manipulated through Banaji's bank account in the Bombay Bank by means of cheques drawn by him in favour of one Pithalwalla, a building contractor, who has a contract for erecting a building on the Gowalia Tank Road for Banaji, on which Banaji has spent about Rs. 5 lakhs.

On being questioned by the Magistrate whether the accused had any objection to stay in police custody, he said the police had acted very high-handedly in the matter.

The Court however granted the remand.

Inspector Smith also stated to the Court in connection with the above case that Motiram Jayaker, a nephew of Sunderrao Ranjit, who was in charge of the Bank ledger, has also been arrested by the police; and he has been remanded by order of the Police Commissioner.

BURMA INFANTRY TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Dec. 6.

An Advisory Committee has been composed of the Officer Commanding Rangoon Brigade area and two Burmese notables, the former to advise the Military authorities on raising the Fifth Infantry Territorial Force. Pending issue of rules enrolment cannot be proceeded with, but when the rules appear it is hoped to hold meetings to bring the scheme prominently before the notice of the Burmese public. The suggestion is to form two companies including a Headquarter Company at Rangoon, one company at Mandalay or platoons or possibly companies at Akyab, Cassem, Henzada, Moulmein and Prome with a separate one for the Rangoon University and Cadet Corps for various schools to be attached.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

A TAME AFFAIR.

GALLERIES DESERTED.

The Bombay University held a special Convocation, for conferring the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on Lord Sinha, Sir N. G. Chandavarker and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last evening, the Chancellor Sir George Lloyd presiding. The galleries, which are generally filled to overflowing by the students, were empty on the occasion and none was allowed there.

Sir Chimanlal, in presenting Lord Sinha and Sir Narayan after referring to the former's distinguished career, said:—

Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Senate:

Lord Morley, during the debate on the second reading of the India Council's Bill, presented, in his incomparable style, the case for the appointment of Mr. Sinha in the following words:—"Suppose there were in Calcutta an Indian lawyer of large practice and great experience in his profession, a man of unstained professional and personal repute, in close touch with European society and much respected, and the actual holder of important legal office. Am I to say to this man 'in spite of all these excellent circumstances to your credit, in spite of your undisputed fitness, in spite of the emphatic declaration of 1853 that fitness is to be the criterion of eligibility, in spite of the noble promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858—a promise which every Englishman ought to be for ever proud if he tries to adhere to it and ashamed if he tries to betray or to mock it in spite of all this, usage and prejudice are so strong that I dare not appoint you, but must instead fish up a stranger to India from Lincon's Inn or the Temple.' Is there one of your Lordships who would envy the Secretary of State, who had to hold language of that character to a meritorious candidate, one of the King's equal subjects?" The bold enforcement by Lord Morley in the year 1909 of the principle of equal opportunities and treatment for Indians has led in the year 1920 to the appointment of an Indian as the Governor of a Province in the person of Lord Sinha.

Continuing he said:—Lord Sinha has thus been able by his ability and character to break down every barrier against the recognition of merit in the case of Indians. He became the first Indian Advocate-General, the Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first Indian peer, the first Under-Secretary of State for India and within a few days he will be the first Indian Governor. We are all confident that he will discharge the duties of his office with great benefit to the country thus adding to his brilliant record and shedding additional lustre on educated Indians, of which he is the most worthy representative.

SIR NARAYAN'S CLAIMS.

About Sir Narayan he said:—He has served the University in every capacity as a Fellow, as a Syndic, as a Dean, as the University representative on the Legislative Council, Member of the Board of Studies and Library Committee and Vice-Chancellor, which office he held from 1909 to 1912. He has always been a friend of the students to many of whom he has given a helping hand. He has always delighted to associate with students and his work in the Students' Brotherhood where he for many years expounded English classical works every week will always be gratefully remembered. He has taken a keen interest in female education and his deep solicitude for the uplift of the depressed classes and his sustained efforts in that behalf, will always endure as a monument of his work for genuine national advancement. It is the earnest student, the deep scholar, the [illegible] the devoted worker in the cause of education, that the Senate delights to honour this evening in the person of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. And it is a matter of considerable personal gratification to me, associated as I have been for a long time with some of his manifold activities and claiming the privilege of his friendship that it has fallen to my lot to pray that the honorary degree of LL.D. be conferred up on him.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S SERVICES TO UNIVERSITY.

Sir L. A. Shah then presented Sir Chimanlal to the Chancellor. He said, among other things:—During this long and honourable association with the University he has served his Alma Mater with conspicuous ability and sincerity of purpose. It is a matter of common knowledge that he has been an active and useful member of the Senate and the Syndicate; and his work as Vice-Chancellor is so well known to all who are connected with the University that I need not dilate upon it. Not many amongst us can claim to their credit such services to their Alma Mater as Sir Chimanlal has been able to render to this University. I feel little doubt that in deciding to confer this honour within their power upon Sir Chimanlal the members of the Senate had prominently before their minds his long and valuable services to the University.

His interest in the educational problems of the country has been keen and his contribution to the solution thereof always valuable. He has helped considerably the progress and development of this University, and has worked to preserve the independence and constitutional rights of the University. His career at the Bar, his work in the local and Imperial Legislative Councils, his position as Vice-Chancellor and his many services to this University, clearly indicate such eminent attainments and position as would amply justify the decision of the Senate. The name of Sir Chimanlal will find a prominent place in any history of this University during the last twenty-five years.

The degrees were then conferred.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor in course of his speech said:—

When we reflect that only eight names have been inscribed on the roll of the honorary Doctors of Laws in this University from the year 1884 until this day, it may be conceded that each occasion on which a distinction so rare has been conferred must be memorable in its own way. But a threefold accession to that roll at a single Convocation is an event without precedent in the annals of the University, and it is a source of profound satisfaction to me that the first special Convocation which I have had the privilege of holding for such a purpose should in this sense be so peculiarly historical.

It is indeed an appropriate circumstance that all of those on whom I have just conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws should have attained to positions of the highest eminence in the sphere of the Law itself. But in resolving to pay them this honour the Senate of the University has been moved by other and wider consideration which impart a full significance to the words with which the degrees were conferred and in themselves render these proceedings the highest and most complete, as they are also the most dignified, tribute which it is in the power of this University to bestow.

We welcome the association of Lord Sinha with this University and we are proud to place his name on the roll of our honorary graduates as one who has participated in some of the greatest events of his day; who, in his contributions to the reformed constitution, which is so shortly to be inaugurated, in his representation of the interests of India in the House of Lords, again as one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles and now as the Governor-designate of a sister province, has been a true pioneer of Indian aspirations.

As you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, have so rightly emphasized, Sir Narayan throughout his long and distinguished public life has ever found time to serve this University, and the honorary degree of which he is the recipient is a just tribute to one for whom these precincts are the scene of many abiding labours. As befits one so qualified his influence has pre-eminently been that of a thinker, and while none of us will forget his many years on the Bench or the part he has played in the Indian National Congress or as a representative of this University on the Legislative Council, it is as one whose breadth of view and calm outlook on life have made him a valuable influence in moulding contemporary thought both within and without the walls of this University that I base his lasting title to fame.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the third recipient of our congratulations to-day, is still we hope in the midst of a career which has been equally distinguished in the spheres of learning, Law and public affairs. I would refer to that of learning first because Sir Chimanlal has always placed his duty to this University in the forefront of his many activities, and as its twice-nominated Vice-Chancellor he has been very deeply associated with the management of its affairs and the safeguarding of its interests.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Proceeding further H. E. said:—

If I may sum up in conclusion what impress me as the salient characteristics of the three new Doctors of Laws who from this day will appear on the roll of our honorary graduates, I would describe Lord Sinha as one who by conspicuous honesty of purpose and of patriotism has won public recognition of the eminent qualities which have brought success to all he undertook; Sir Narayan as the wise counsellor of youth and age; and Sir Chimanlal as the able and devoted servant of the public and of this University, ever alert to turn his activities to the most pressing needs of the day. Surely it augurs well for the future that the University can find three such names to inscribe together at a moment when all stand expectant on the threshold of changes which demand the best abilities and the greatest qualities which India can muster together. I am sure that that demand will not lie unfulfilled, and that this great University will, through all, continue to exercise its silent influence in commending to the veneration of its members those whose qualities of mind, whose record of service and most of all, whose loyalty to their country's best interests, fit them to stand high on their nation's roll of fame.

The Convocation was then dissolved.

AN ELECTION DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Mr. Shaker Ali, Barrister, has filed an election petition against M. Abdul Hakim, vakil, who has been elected and returned as member of the U. P. Legislative Council from the rural Mahomedan constituency of the Bash district. Mr. Shaker Ali's petition alleges that he was duly nominated before the attesting officer Bash and at the same time and day he personally filed a letter of appointment, appointing and declaring himself as his election agent, the letter being in his own handwriting and signed by him. Mr. Abdul Hakim made an objection that Mr. Shaker Ali had not made a valid declaration under the electoral rules, inasmuch as he merely filed a stamped document before attesting officer, but that it was neither written nor was it signed before the officer and it was essential that the declaration should have been made and signed before the officer. The returning officer held that the law required attestation of letter of appointment of the agent and declared Mr. Shaker Ali's nomination invalid and that Mr. Abdul Hakim was duly elected. Mr. Shaker Ali prays for setting aside his opponent's election and declaring his nomination valid.

The hearing will begin at Lucknow on the 21st instant before a commission, of which Mr. F. B. Sherring, District Judge of Lucknow, is President.

Correspondence.

ABOLITION OF THE AGE-LIMIT.

AN APPEAL TO THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—The age-limit of sixteen years was adopted by the University of Bombay about twenty years ago, whereby a candidate not having finished sixteen years of age was precluded from appearing at the then Matriculation Examination, which is now metamorphosed into School-Leaving Examination. This bar sinister to intelligence was initiated and carried through at the instance of one of India's greatest friends, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta; hence, it is no use exercising our imagination and trying to lay all manner of motives at the door of the Government, as the prevailing mentality influences us to do.

The greatest argument brought forward by that doyen of education, if memories can be depended upon in these days of tension, was to the effect that appearing at examinations and passing them before that age tends to physical degeneration and in course of time to national deterioration. This was his strongest and at once his weakest stand-point, and yet he carried everything before him as ever in the Senate. It was then pointed out that the physical degeneration was not due to the pursuit of studies, but was mainly brought about by the baneful custom of early marriages, low vitality due to under-feeding and under-clothing, and above all to the ignorance of the masses as well as the classes of the laws of sanitation, hygiene, and clean living.

Now that the age-limit is given a fair trial for these long twenty years, we may naturally expect to find its beneficent effects in the buxom growth, muscular development, bright and sunshiny faces, increased vigour and vitality of the students in general. Do we find any of these expectations fulfilled? Rather, do we not find that we are none the better for laying this unnecessary, unfruitful impediment in the way of our more intelligent and hope-inspiring youths? Have we not discounted exceptional abilities and native intelligence of our best products? Have we not cut off chances of I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations from some dozens of the most intelligent Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi students? A faithful reply to this can best be given by those who have chances of personally measuring intelligence and knowing its relation to bodily growth or otherwise, namely, teachers and professors.

The correspondent from his personal experience of Padshaw and Moos brothers of the New High School, now studying in England, Kosaji brothers of the Elphinstone High School, and other concrete instances, is able to assure the reading public that all such bright boys possessed the best constitution and growth which an Indian student can aspire to. The hypothesis of physical decline caused by native intelligence and rare abilities is absurd, and no one—not even the University of Bombay or the Senate—has a right to set artificial limitations to the best gifts which Nature likes to confer upon her favourites. To do so is indeed an offence against God and injustice to man.

We may, therefore, justly hope that the Senate of the Bombay University, before whom this question is to be discussed shortly, will give it a fair hearing, and without prejudices and predilections revise the whole question, and they will surely find that the age-limit is useless, unnecessary, harmful and unjust.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHEDJI M. DESAI.

Parel, 25th Nov., 1920.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".)

Sir,—The present situation is one of such grave concern to all that have the true weal of their country at heart that a call for sane counsel and wise action on the part of both Government and the people will not be out of season.

The Non-Cooperation movement has, indeed, no credit with the more sober and thoughtful section of the people. The great bulk of reasoning opinion is opposed to the scheme as a folly and a danger, a will-of-the-wisp with a lure that leads to ruin, such opinion has not been slow to come forward on the platform or in the press, and is striving to counter a force which is getting increasingly out of control every day.

But anxious as such opinion is to combat to the full extent of its power an influence, to the ruinous tendencies of which it is fully alive, it feels, at the same time, that its most strenuous efforts will not achieve any great success without Government themselves playing their own part in the campaign. For it is idle to deny that the Non-Cooperation movement, though misguided in its design, has its root in a most deep and just sense of grievance arising out of the attitude of Government of India in connection with some certain recent affairs, such as the gratuitous enactment of the Rowlatt Act and the inadequate action taken by Government in regard to the official offenders in the Punjab disorders. These have left behind them a deep feeling of soreness and bitterness in the minds of the people. Their sense of self-respect has been wounded, their notion of justice has been outraged, their very faith in the British conscience has been confounded by the action of Government, which has rewarded loyalty with mistrust, has shrunk from assessing the guilt of its own officers at its proper value, and has hesitated to inflict punishment in the measure deserved. To insult and offend grievously by an uncalled for measure of repression; to mollify heinous sins of the will into veniay errors of judgment; to award nominal penalties when substantial punishment is called for; to desire to retain in service servants that have proved their unworthiness; to reward with a splendid provision for life the transgressions of an officer discharged from its service; all these are so many manifestations of an attitude that must be wholly revised before the people's lost faith in the good will of the powers that be can be restored. The anniment of an unwarranted and obnoxious piece of legislation; the award of the full measure of punishment to those that have offended, and the full measure of reparation to those that have been sinned against; the manifestation of due regard for the peoples' interests and feelings in all matters affecting them all these are so many dues of justice that want recognition. The modification of the Turkish Peace Treaty and the withdrawal of Allied control from the Muslim countries are two other claims that are urgently calling for settlement. The efforts of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in this connection deserve grateful recognition, but those efforts need to be renewed and reinforced so as to be effectual.

It is, therefore, first incumbent on Government to do what it can and what it ought to restore the faith of the people in its good will. Thus alone can an effective check to the spirit of Non-Cooperation be provided. The very ground on which this ugly structure stands must be removed by a spirit of conciliation on the part of Government themselves evinced by an earnest effort to do what is right whatever the cost. Petty considerations of race or prestige should not be allowed to prevail against the clear demands of justice, which, is, after all, the highest and truest prestige. The maxim, "Ruat Coelum, fiat justitia" embodies the first principle of statecraft.

I am, therefore, in full accord with the Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is of opinion that Government themselves must do what they can to check the movement by taking away its basis. It is for Government to remove the root of the whole trouble. It is for the people opposed to the movement with one voice to impress on Government the necessity for remedying the malady in its very seat. It must be urged on Government that, failing such action on their own part, the prospects of success against the movement will be greatly discounted, if not wholly spoilt. Without such remedial action on the part of Government, the most strenuous appeals and the most vigorous efforts of those opposed to the movement can bear but little, if any, fruit. The appeals will only fall on the deaf ears of those who are not included to accept advice, however wise and well-meant, in exchange for the redress justly sought; and the efforts will only be so much vain impact against the wall of a stubborn insistence on one's rights.

In these circumstances, it is the duty of all those opposed to the movement to take joint counsel and concerted action with a view to prevail on Government to do what is as clearly in their power as it is a part of their duty to redress the grievances which are the ultimate cause of the whole trouble, and thus to ensure success against the movement in the propaganda which its opponents may decide upon. Conciliation on the part of Government is what is first wanted before any results can be expected in the campaign against the movement. Otherwise, the opponents of Non-Cooperation must wish and work in vain. Against them are ranged the forces of disappointment and despair. Already there are signs that these desolating influences are at work around us. There are indications that the British connection, which was always an integral part of the policy of Indian nationalism, is about to be forsworn in the new creed of the Congress. Witness the resolutions of the Provincial Committees of that body, which are significant portents of what may come to pass. In other words, Sinn Feinism, with all its resulting evils, is already looming large in the near future. Surely this is too grave a situation to be viewed with equanimity. It is a condition fraught with harm both to Government and to the people. It is no good shirking the situation through weakness or indifference. It must be met, and the best means of doing so is timely conciliation.—Yours, etc.

G. M. BHURGRI.

AN APPEAL FOR LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford is making a strong appeal for the work being done in India by the Mission to Lepers, basing that appeal upon the need of the work itself and the value of efforts we are making for the lepers of this land.

Our Work in India may be summarised as follows.—

There are 61 Leper Asylums, with 7,500 inmates, where we are carrying on work.

There are some 20 Homes where we are caring for about 500 untainted children of lepers there by saving them from contracting this awful disease.

Our Needs at present are:—

Rs. 2,00,000 for new buildings and extensions.

Special help to unable us to meet the rise in the cost of food, clothing, etc. Last year we spent some Rs. 5,68,000 and of this the Provincial Governments gave about Rs. 2,56,000.

The Mission found Rs. 3,11,000. We shall need more this year.

European Lepers.—We have a special Home for European and Anglo-Indian Lepers at Subathu and there are 11 inmates. We are purchasing a large house, at a cost of Rs. 7,500, in order to provide much needed extra accommodation. We need Rs. 10,000 for these extensions. Will you help us provide for these European Lepers?

What We Can Do.—We keep an adult leper for Rs. 100 per annum, A leper, or untainted child for Rs. 75. Is it worth doing?

Lepers are being refused admission because we have not room for them. Please do something to help us aid these sufferers.

On behalf of the Committee,

FRANK OLDRIEVE,
Secretary for India.

N.B.—Donations may be sent to H. E. Lady Lloyd, or to R. G. Lowndes Esq., Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Home Street, Bombay.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—In reply to my letter entitled "Clerks and their Union", Mr. Naik says that the Union has played its part, but I think the Union is yet in infancy and has still its part to play. I admit the work done by the Union, but I do not think it is enough to serve the purpose. In these days the price of all the necessities of life is going up by leaps and bounds, and this makes me urge the Union to set forth the grievances of clerks before the yearly promotions are given by some of the kind high officials. And for that purpose I advise the calling of a general meeting to discuss those grievances, and canvass for the Union. The importance of any Union is judged from the number of its members and the work it does for them. As for the number of members this Union is extremely poor, and as for the work done I have already said what I had to say about it.

Mr. Naik asks the public to decide who is on the wrong side, whether the Union or the High Officials. But experience shows us that the judgment of the public has no importance for these high officials. For this I may refer the reader to the Gas and Postal strikes. I hope, Mr. Naik will see that his criticism of the work done by the Union, since it came into existence, was misdirected.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. VEDPATHAK.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—With reference to the joint conference of Suburban Railway Passengers' Associations which was held at Kurla on 31st ultimo and presided over by me as so kindly notified in your popular paper, I beg to state that proposals for alterations in the Suburban Train Service as decided by the Conference were duly sent to the Railway authorities and the accompanying copies of correspondence that has since passed on the subject are enclosed for your information and for favour of your kindly writing a sound and impressive editorial note in the next issue of your esteemed paper in regard to the present crying need of the public so as to prevail upon the management to introduce an adequate and convenient fast and semi-fast train service at shorter intervals which is bound to play a prominent part in encouraging to relieve the present heavy congestion in Bombay, which is also the main object of Local Government in contemplating the Bombay Development Scheme.—Yours etc.,

PESTONJI JAMSETJI.
President, 6th Joint Conference of the Suburban Associations.

Correspondence Summarized.

NON-COOPERATION—Mr. M. A. Hamid sends us an account of a meeting at Mayo College of the Khalifat Committee branch at which they unanimously upheld the resolutions of Mr. Ghandi and also the names of eight of the students who returned their Sanads.

EIGHT QUESTIONS.—Mr. R. A. Gagrat wishes to know (1) Do you not consider the present attempt to withdraw boys and girls from established schools and colleges as premature and destructive?

(2) Have we not a precedent in the fate of those Bengali students who Non-Cooperated?

(3) Is not Lala Lajpatrai right when he says "there can be no National Education before National Government?

(4) Is National Education definitely defined?

(5) Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet-Patriot of India has said that a politician is "the man of the limited purpose. Will not such withdrawal cast us all exclusively into the limited sphere of a political campaign?

(6) Will it not debar interested students from a dispassionate study of all the political and national questions of the day?

(7) Are not our best men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai (the President of that very Congress Session) absolutely against this item of the Programme?

(8) Will it not make our India bankrupt of good modern citizens of the Morrow?

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee the following gentlemen were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee. Doctor B. S. Moonje and N. R. Alekar from Nagpur, Seth Gamanlall from Wardha, D. R. Deshmukh from Chanda, Pandit Bishan Dutt Sukal from Jubbulpore, Damodhar Rao Shrikande from Damoh, S. Sukhla from Raipur, E. R. Rao from Bilaspur, Manakchand from Narsinghpur and Mr. Dhok from Chhindwara.

The third forecast of the Burma groundnut crop shows an increase of 13,115 acres over the last year's estimate. Prospects generally are fair, having improved with the late rains. The total yield is estimated at 1,23,776.

LATEST CABLES

FRENCH NATIONAL LOAN.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. midnight Dec. 6.

The Havas Agency states:—

The results of the great national loan just closed are not yet definitely known but it is certain that they are in excess of the most sanguine anticipations.

Some communities have worked real financial wonders. Amongst the most pitiful rights of the large broad belt of the war-stricken zone is that afforded by Lens. A formally prosperous city in the heart of the French coal district. The Germans left it in 1918, a mere pile of blackened bricks. All around collieries were systematically destroyed, pits were flooded and shafts and machinery blown up. Inhabitants were driven away or fled and scattered but they lost no time in returning as soon as their native soil was freed. They built shanties and at once started to work.

BETTER DAYS FOR LENS.

Now slowly Lens is rising from its ruins. Better days are looming up and the inhabitants eagerly seized the opportunity afforded by the national loan to give their beloved France out of their scanty means a material token of their unshakeable faith. Contributions from the Lens' inhabitants totalled fifty thousand sterling.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LORD DERBY'S LATEST SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. midnight Dec. 6.

Papers are devoting special attention to the speech delivered by Lord Derby before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. A statement which has received most notice is that the British and the French amity is essential to both the nations and that the time has come for them to conclude a formal alliance.

It is admitted that the Earl was quite right when he stated that the war would not have broken out if instead of Entente there had been in 1914 a definite alliance.

Lord Derby was especially emphatic in exposing the mischievous insinuations which are periodically circulated by certain press about the socalled imperialistic or aggressive tendencies of the French Government. Lord Derby stated that no French Cabinet inclining towards the aggressive policy of any sort could stand for one single day. Such is the naked truth.

FURLOUGH CONCESSIONS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of extending to the officers subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, the privilege of commuting furlough on half the average salary into furlough on the average salary and they with the approval of the Secretary of State have now sanctioned this concession, subject to the following conditions:—

Those officers only will be allowed to commute furlough (a) who proceed on leave out of India or Ceylon and (b) who take furlough on medical certificate. The conditions laid down in paragraph 2 (2) (a) of the resolution in this Department No. 1514, C. S. R., dated the 29th December, 1919, and in circular No. 1273, C. S. R., dated the 30th July, 1920. In the case of officers subject to European Service Leave Rules will apply with exception that the average salary must not exceed the maximum limit of Rs. 150 a month, if leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 1,500 a month if leave is spent in Asia. The concession will apply equally to both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers, subject to Indian Service Leave Rules. The concession of accumulating privilege leave up to a total of four months sanctioned in paragraph 2 (1) of the resolution in this Department No. 1514, C. S. R., dated the 29th December, 1919, for Gazetted Officers subject to the European Service and the Indian Service Leave Rules is extended to Non-Gazetted officers serving under either set of rules. These orders will take effect from the 7th November, 1920; but officers already on leave in England have been granted commutation concession.

TROUBLE IN A RANGOON SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

A deputation appointed at a meeting of parents and pupils of the Baptist school interviewed the Principal and Director of Public Instruction on Saturday when it is said, the Principal agreed that Buddhist holidays would be observed in the school, that no attack be made on the Buddhist religion by any one during Chapel exercise, although no case of such attack had been brought to his notice, that the case of the expelled pupils be kept pending re-trial by an advisory council of teachers and that fines of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 be imposed on those found actually to have taken part in the strike.

We understand that in accordance with a letter from the Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Demon in reply to third reminder sent to him in regard to the enhancement of fees in respect of funeral, marriage and other sources, a deputation of certain parishioners of Bessein, consisting of Messrs. Philip Noronha, Peter Carvalho, Gabriel DeMello and other waited on the Rt. Rev. Monsignor L. C. Pera on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at the Bishop's Chapel, Colaba, Bombay, on the subject. The deputation after discussion withdrew highly dissatisfied with the attitude taken by the Rt. Rev. gentleman towards it and its representation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Orders have been issued from time to time regarding the recommendations of the Public Services Commissions, the last being one dated the 24th June, 1920. Decisions have now been taken regarding organisation and recruitment of the Service, which are as follows:—

Organisation which has been decided as recommended by the Public Services Commission to maintain the existing organisation of the Civil Services, the division into an imperial service and a provincial service, is based on the work for the performance of which the two services are recruited and not on any artificial distinction The evidence recorded by the Commission disclosed no desire for any change, in future the Imperial Branch will be known as the Indian Civil Service and th eprovincial branch will bear the name of the province in which its members are serving.

The recruitment of military officers to all Civil Service posts in Burma will cease from the date of the present resolution. A revised list of superior appointments is annexed to the resolution, it has been approved by the Secretary of State, but it has been compiled primarily for recruitment purposes and does not purport to be final in any way.

Recruitments for the Indian Civil Service (including appoints to the posts ordinarily held by the members of the Indian Civil Service) will, in future, be affected by five methods. (1) open competitive examination in London, (2) separate competitive examination in India, (3) nomination in India, (4) promotion from the Provincial Civil Service, (5) appointment from the Bar.

THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN LONDON.

This examination will be the main channel of entry to the service and will be open to all as heretofore, subject to the reservation that in future Indians successful in this examination will not be allotted to Burma, nor successful Burmans to India The exact conditions of future examinations cannot at present be announced, as the details of the syllabus are still under consideration, but the Secretary of State has been in consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners and with the universities in the United Kingdom with regard to the age of entry and the period of probation and has arrived at the conclusion that it is the best interests of India that the age limits for admission to the examination shall be 21 to 23 (reckoned from 1st August in the year in which the examination is held) and that the period of probation shall be two years. Before arriving at this decision the Secretary of State in Council carefully considered other possible alternatives and in particular, (a) the proposal of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India that the age limits should be 17 to 19 on the 1st January followed by three years' probation, and (b) a proposal that the age limits should be 17 to 20 followed by two years' probation. The reasons for and against the various alternatives are distinctly stated in the extract from the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, which is appended to this resolution. In deciding on the adoption of age limits of 21 to 23 followed by two years' probation the Secretary of State in Council has been influenced by the facts (1) that it is the solution which was favoured by the Government of India in referring the question for the consideration of local Governments in January 1919 and by a majority of the local Governments in reply to that reference, (2) that it is recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners who are his statutory advisers in such matters and (3) that the universities in the United Kingdom are practically unanimous in favour of it, moreover public opinion in India is decidedly against the adoption of the school leaving age limits, which would in practice exclude many Indians from the open competition in England and in favour of the higher limits as was evident from the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th September, 1917, on a resolution deprecating acceptance of the Royal Commissioners' proposal. The decisive consideration is the paramount necessity of securing for the Indian Civil Service officers of the highest possible quality; for this it is necessary to obtain men who have completed their university education and have had in addition a thorough special training such as a well-organised course of probation lasting for two years will afford. The details of the course of probation are now under consideration by the Civil Service Commissioners, but it has been decided that law and jurisprudence shall form an important part of the training. The study of the Indian languages, vernacular and classical, of Indian history and of economics with special reference to Indian conditions will also be included in the course. Details, both of the probationary course and of the syllabus of the open competition, will be announced latter when they have been finally settled. Separate competitive examination in India has been accepted as the main source of Indian recruitment. The institution of such an examination is provided for by Section 97 of the Government of India Act, the conditions under which the examiantion will be held have not yet been determined by the Secretary of State, who is in consultation on this subject with the Civil Service Commissioners. They will be announced later, but it has been decided that the age limits will ordinarily be 19 to 23 on August of the year in which the competition is held as in the case of the London examination. The candidate thus selected as well as any who may be nominated in India under Paragraph 8 of this resolution will be sent to the United Kingdom to join the candidates selected at the open competition in London in their two years' course of probation. It has been decided that of the recruits selected in India for the service exclusive of those promoted from the provincial service or directly appointed from the Bar, at least 67 per cent. will be obtained through this examination.

NOMINATIONS.

Nomination is provided for in Section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act in order to secure, to some extent, representation of the various provinces and communities in India. It will not of necessity to take place every year, but only when the results of the competitive examination in India fails to give the representation required. The following procedure will be adopted:—

When the number of vacancies to be filled in India in any year by direct recruitment exclusive of promotions from the provincial service and appointments from the bar has been settled, 67 per cent. of these will be announced as open for competition. If the distribution of success in the examination turns out to be such as will meet the requirements of the various provinces and communities resort to nomination will be unnecessary. The vacancies held in reserve will be filled, as far as possible, by selection from among the candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained a certain qualifying standard. Failing this, they will be filled by nomination. Rules relating to nomination are being framed under Section 97 (b) of the Government of India Act, and will be announced as early as possible.

PROMOTION FROM THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Commission recommended some reduction in the number of listed posts, but the Government of India have decided not to reduce the chances of promotion open to officers of the Provincial Service until they are in a position to appreciate more accurately, than is possible at present, the effect of the rules now framed. Regarding direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Service in India it is probable, indeed, that in some provinces the number of such appointments will actually be increased. Officers promoted from the provincial civil service to hold posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service will, in future, have the same opportunities of promotion as those who have been directly recruited. In regard to their status, *vis-a-vis* the regular members of the Indian Civil Service, the Government of India have decided to institute or, where they exist, to retain provincial commissions on the lines recommended by the Public Services Commission in paragraph 3 of annexure X of their report and to include in such commissions not only all members of the Indian Civil Service, however selected, but also promoted members of the Provincial Civil Service and members of the bar appointed to hold superior appointments ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service. The two latter classes of officers cannot be admitted to the Civil Service itself, but will from the date of their appointment take rank with Civil Service officers and will be eligible with them on their merits for all posts on the Civil Service cadre appointments.

THE BAR.

Local Governments already have power under the rules laid down in the Home Department Notification No. 598, dated the 21st June, 1918, to appoint persons who are not members of the provincial service, upto one-fourth of the total number of listed appointments, this power will be utilised by them as an experimental measure to appoint district judges direct from the Bar. It is hoped ultimately to fill not less than 40 posts in this way, should qualified men be available. Members of the bar will however; be appointed to posts in excess of 25 per cent of the total number of such appointments only as new posts are created and with due regard to the claims of existing members of the Civil Service, thus the rights of these officers will be duly safeguarded as was expressly provided for by Section 36 (2) of the Government of India Act 1919; at the same time there will be no reduction in the number of posts open to men promoted from the Provincial Civil Services. Should the experiment prove successful (and on this point the opinion of high courts will be ascertained from time to time), the full number ,i.e., 40 will eventually be made available for persons from the Bar for the purposes of these appointments. The Vakils and Advocates of High Courts, and pleaders of Chief Courts will be eligible as well as Barristers.

PERCENTAGE OF INDIANS IN THE SERVICE.

After full consideration with the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have decided to adopt the proportion suggested in Paragraph 317 of the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. This proportion of 33 per cent. rising by 1½ per cent. annually for 10 years to a maximum of 48 per cent. will be taken as an all round figure to cover total Indian recruitment from all sources including promotion from the provincial service and appointment from the bar. The number of Indians to be recruited in India by examination and nomination will be fixed each year after taking into account the number of Indians recruited in other ways including the open competition in London. The direct recruitment of Indians for 1920 has already been partially given effect to by the nominations already made under the rules issues under the Indian Civil Service (temporary Provisions) Act and the candidates selected are already undergoing their probation in England. Although the candidates under these rules were selected at the end of 1919 the calculation of the number to be appointed was based on a consideration of vacancies that had accumulated from 1915 to 1920 inclusive. These candidates were selected by nomination. It was intended that any further appointments to be made in India shou'd, so far as possible, be effected by means of a competitive examination as explained in Paragraph 7, above, but the Civil Service Commissioners, who are engaged in working out the scheme for this examination; have reported that it will not be possible to hold the examination in 1921 in time for candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1921. It has been decided, therefore, that the number of Indians required to be recruited for 1921, according to the percentages approved above, should be obtained by nomination as in 1919. The rules required to effect this are under consideration and will be published as soon as possible. It is hoped that the scheme of the examination in India will have been settled and rules under Section 97 (6) referred to in Paragraph 8 above approved in time to enable the first competition in India to be held in the cold weather of 1921-22 and the candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1922.

TRAINING IN INDIA.

Subject to the general considerations mentioned below full discretion is left to the local Governments and administrations in the matter of framing rules for departmental examinations and training on arrival in India. Officers should be trained under the supervision of a suitable district officer with special qualities for training junior officers, but also the time to devote to this object much valuable assistance can often be given him in this matter by a senior assistant. For the first years too much court work should not be prescribed and departmental examinations should be more practical. The test of proficiency in law should be more and more limited to an examination of a man's ability with the Act and rules at his disposal readily to find the law governing a particular case and to apply it intelligently. The test in the vernaculars should be stiffened and should be directed chiefly to ensuring that officers are able to converse in them with fluency and to read and write them with accuracy.

SPECIAL TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Officers may be definitely selected for the Judicial Branch at any stage between five and eight years' service. As soon as they are so selected they should undergo a period of training for 18 months in the posts of munsif and subordinate judges or additional district judges and, thereafter, if the High Court so recommends, they may be granted study leave to the United Kingdom for the purpose of reading in Barristers' Chambers and passing the Bar Examinations under such rules as may from time to time to prescribed by the Government. Ordinarily, this leave will not be granted to any officer after the twelfth year of service.

U. P. COUNCIL RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5

The "Pioneer" states that:—

Syed Raza Ali has been elected to the Provincial Council from Allahabad, Benares constituency and Mr. Gidhari La Alghanwalla to the Legislative Assembly from Agra rural.

VOTING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Voting for the election today for the two Calcutta Mohamadan constituencies was very dull There were ten candidates for two seats and only 226 votes were recorded out of 299 votes or about seven and half per cent.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ly understand what they are driving at. In olden days, when people were not conscious of their rights and when there was plenty and abundance and when even a little brought in much, nobody minded what he got. But Government should know that people will no longer starve and serve them. Like other employees of Labour, they will have to revise their notions and the slave drivers' methods imitated by Mr. Mead while speaking to the Mamlatdars are most irritating and unfortunate. Government say new times are coming but they are not prepared to accommodate themselves to them. So long as the old and hardered bureaucratic executive is there, and so long as freshmen from England allow themselves to be ruled by Mandarins, there is little hope for real reform. Government are straightway making for a collapse of all the services except the Provincial and Imperial. And again, Government should see that it operates immediately. Government should refuse to be bound down by the limit of percentages. Take the case of Police Patels on Rupees 5 per annum. It will sound stupendous to say that Government want to give 200 p. c. increase of pay to them but actually it works out at a rupee and something more per mensem where pay is ridiculously low, percentages are useless. Is the pay to be given fairly adequate? That should be the first and foremost consideration. Government shou'd follow a simplified procedure and if they want efficient service all round, they shou'd abolish needless and harmful distinctions between different services. They should give fair treatment to one and all and they are bound to see that what they propose to give is really substantial. Lastly let what is proposed to be given, be given speedily. Otherwise to-day the Talatis have struck; to-morrow the Mamlatdars may follow.

SAVYA SACHI.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

QUESTIONAIRE FOR WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Railway Commission will arrive in Bombay on December, 10th and will commence sittings in Calcutta by the 14th. A questionaire was issued last night and the following are important interrogations:—

Question No. (1): Do you consider that railways owned by the State should be managed directly by the State or by companies on a profit sharing basis? Please give reasons for your reply, mentioning the systems of management of which you have had personal experience and the nature of that experience (e. g. whether as a member of the commercial community of the travelling public, etc., etc.)

Question No. (2): If you advocate the continuance of any one of the existing systems of management, would you propose any, and, if so, what modifications in it?

Question No. (3): If you advocate management by companies do you recommend that such companies should be domiciled in India or in the United Kingdom? Please give your reasons for your opinon.

Question No. (4): Do you consider that the existing system of allowing the working companies an interest in the undertakings entrusted to them by allowing them to hold a relatively small share of the capital and to receive a proportionate share of the net earnings is a suitable and sufficient method of giving them an interest in the undertaking? Or what alternative would you suggest?

Question No. (5): With regard to management by companies domiciled in the United Kingdom, it is sometimes urged that the directors are out of touch with Indian conditions and requirements and that an undesirable delay sometimes occurs in settling reference. If you recommend management by such companies how do you meet this criticism?

Question No. 6: In the event of railway companies being domiciled in India would you suggest how the boards of directors should be so constituted? How do you suggest that the paramount interest of Government in the railways should be safeguarded?

Question No. 7: Do you consider that there will be any lack of continuity in a board domiciled in India? Do you consider that sufficient continuity would be secured by a permanent chairman nominated by the Government skilled in railway work? Do you consider that the other members of the board need be skilled in railway work?

Question No. 8: In the case of companies domiciled in India is it necessary to consider the possibility of otherwise suitable directors being so actively interested in particular industries or areas as to prejudice their impartiality?

Question No. 9: What is your opinion of the suggestion that the systems of management by companies domiciled in England and by companies domiciled in India might be combined? If you consider this idea practicable and desirable, please indicate the broad outlines of the scheme by which you think it might be carried into effect?

POWERS OF RAILWAY BOARD.

Question No. 10: Do you consider the system of control by means of a Railway Board satisfactory? If not, what alternative do you propose?

Question No. 11: If you consider that control by means of a Board is desirable how do you consider that the Board should be constituted, and have you any recommendations to make as regards the Board's subordinate officers?

Question No. 12: With regard to the functions exercised by the Board, do you consider that the exercise of these in practice is satisfactory or extends either to insufficient or to unnecessary detail? Please give reasons and instances in support of your views.

Question No. 13: Do you consider that the Railway Board possess adequate powers of control over railway administrations to enable them to deal effectively and expediatioiuly with matters relating to the requirements of the travelling public and of trade?

Question No. 14: Do you consider that the powers of control over such matters already possessed by Government have been sufficiently exercised in the public interests?

Question No. 15: Do you consider that the powers entrusted to the Railway Board need enlargement or modification in any direction not already indicated in reply to the preceding questions?

Question No. 16: Do you consider that the present status of the Railway Board *vis a vis* the Government of India s satisfactory and if not what changes do you suggest?

Question No. 17: Do you consider that the supply of funds for railway purposes has hitherto been adequate? Please distinguish, if possible, in your reply between the provision of funds for (a) new construction and for (b) the maintenance and (c) the improvement of existing railways.

Question No. 18: Do you consider that the policy hitherto adopted of devoting the greater part of the available capital funds to the improvement of equipment and rolling-stock of existing railways and of devoting only a relatively small portion to the purposes of railway extension has been satisfactory and is sound in principle?

FINANCE.

Question No. 19: If you are of opinion that funds are required on a larger scale than hitherto provided what, in your opinion, is the approximate amount that should be provided annually for capital purposes?

Question No. 20: Do you consider that the capital funds required should be raised both in India and in the United Kingdom?

Question No. 21: As regards borrowing in India, do you consider that the existing arrangements for supplementing, by means of the branch line terms, the Government of India's resources for Railway construction are adequate? If not, what modified alternative or supplementary provision do you suggest?

Question No. 22: Assuming that new methods of raising capital for railway purposes must be sought, what do you think of the suggestions that they should be raised: (a) by means of ordinary or preference share capital (1) of working companies (II) of subsidiary companies associated either with the main working companies or with the staff in the case of lines directly worked by the State, (b) by means of railway debenture capital raised (i) by the working companies or (II) by the Government of India (c) by terminable bonds.

Question No. 23: Can you suggest other methods of supplementing the existing system of providing funds for railway purposes?

Question No. 24: Can you give an estimate of the amount that could be raised by any of these methods in India or England respectively?

Question No. 25: Please indicate your views as to the probability of borrowing by these methods interfering with the success of ordinary Government borrowing.

RAILWAY RATES.

Question No. 26: The railuay capital programme depends on the power of the Government of India to provide finance either by borrowing or from its balances. Similarly, the general revenue position of the Government of India exercises some influence on the allotments for expenditure on the Revenue account. (a) Do you consider that this has been, and, is, detrimental to railway improvement and development; (b) in view of the increased rate of interest at which capital can be raised, do you consider that railway rates should generally be raised if necessary so as to prevent railways from being a burden on the general taxpayer? Can you give a rough estimate of percentage by which rates and fares might be raised if so required?

Question No. 27: The following statements indicate the results secured by State-owned and managed and by State-owned but company-managed railways respectively during recent years: (1) State-owned and managed, year 1916-17, percentage of nett profits 1.55; 1917-18, 2.71 per cent. 1918-19, 1.93 per cent. (2) State-owned and company-managed 1916-17, 2.27 per cent. 1917-18, 2.71 per cent. 1918-19, 3.34 per cent. Do you consider these results satisfactory to the State and the public. At what additional figure, if any, would you estimate the indirect advance to Government attributable to railways through the development of areas served by them?

Question No. 28: Have you any criticisms and recommendations to make with regard to the existing annual budget under which funds are being allotted to each railway for expenditure within a particular year and any such sum as is not actually expended during that year lapses to Government notwithstnding the fact that liabilities may definitely have been incurred (e. g. Stores may have been ordered, but not paid for owing to deferred delivery) with the consequence that a first claim is established upon the grant made for the following year?

Question No. 29: Do you consider that the existing arrangements for regulating expenditure in England with reference to the grants allotted are satisfactory? If not, what modifications do you suggest.

Question No. 30: Do you consider that Government exercise adequate control over railway administrations in respect of rates and fares?

Question No. 31: Do you consider that the powers in this respect delegated to railway administrations have been wisely used in the interests of the public? If not, quote instances to the contrary. In case of dissatisfaction with the action of railway administrations, please quote special instances mentioning whether these have been referred, with a view to rectification (a) to the railway administrations concerned, and (b) to the Railway Board and if so with what results.

Question No. 32: Do you approve of the machinery provided by the Indian Railway Administration (chapter 4) for the appointment of railway commissions to settle disputes between railway administrations and trades? If not, what alternative do you suggest?

Question No. 33: Have you any recommendations not directly covered by the foregoing questions bearing on the relations between the public and the railways?

Question No. 34: Is the carrying capacity of the various railways in your opinion adequate to the requirements and needs of the various industries served by them? If not what in your opinion is the reason of the failure and what means would you suggest to remedy this defect?

Question No. 35: Please add any other remarks which you think called for in respect of the subject matter of the Committee's enquiry.

A SIXTH SENSE?

"The pathetic story of the strong smell of violets—the only scent ever used by her dead son—by which the Empress Eugenie was led to the place of his death in the Zululand bush, as told by Dr. Ethel Smyth in the new number of "Blackwood's Magazine," suggests that there may be in human beings relics of a sixth sense which manifests itself in conditions of extreme mental strain," says the "Daily Mail."

"There were independent witnesses with the Empress on that sad occasion who vouch for the facts, so that her experiences can scarcely be dismissed as hallucination. This faculty, whatever it is, is not really more extraordinary than that unknown sense by which bats, flying in the dark, avoid contact with other objects, or than the homing sense possessed by many animals and notably by carrier pigeons."

REVISION: WHEN IS IT TO COME?

(Communicated.)

Months ago, the Bombay Government passed certain orders regarding the city and mofussil revision. The Secretariat had its own revision and it has been receiving its enhanced pay from last January. But what of other offices under Government? It is quite surprising that all other offices in the Bombay City and all offices in the mofussil, except perhaps the Police are waiting still for their revision. The Secretariat placed on the higher scale from last January does not seem to care much whether the revision sanctioned by Government actually operates or not. In ordinary times it is the duty of the Financial Department to prevent or at any rate delay additional expenditure. But in abnormal times, when the question of immediate relief is most urgent, it would be sad bunghing if the Department were to follow old tactics. It is for Government to see that matters are in no way delayed and that what little may have given actually reaches the recipients within a decent period, who is responsible for the delay? Are Government aware that their dilatory methods have caused acute misery all round? It may be argued that people should not complain as retrospective effect is given to the revised scale and that they would receive the arrears from April last. It is bad for Government to accumulate arrears and one need not absolutely forget especially the high paid bigwigs that what is needed is immediate relief. It is for Government now at least to wake up from their slumbers and see that the revision operates at the earliest possible moment in all the offices under them. Government can issue only general orders. Details should be left to the Heads of offices as a matter of course. The supervision of the Financial Department should be hit forma'. Or else the work would never be finished. The Heads of different Departments should be hurried up and given a certain line to enforce the revised scale. In the matter of additional expenditure, delay has been the wise rule hitherto but in these days, it would be dangerous. Where delay is absolutely unavoidable., immediate relief should be given in the form of allowances or advances. We draw the personal attention of Sir George Lloyd to this question.

DISSATISFACTION ALL ROUND.

So far as the revision is concerned, it would be hard to find any particular office, or cadre satisfied with what it has got. From the civilian down to the Talati, every one has got a long list of grievances. It does not mean of course that there are no genuine grievances. Government began the wrong way, The Imperial and Provincial services could have waited for a time. Government should have devoted all their attention to the low-paid men first. Invidious distinctions between different services are to be strongly deprecated, who is superior, the man who decides cases or the man who collects the revenue? The question itself is absurd but it was raised acutely in connection with the Mamlatdars and Sub-Judges. The latter have got a good start, 300, whereas the former are to retire more or less on 300. The upper subordinates, P. W. D. were handsomely and generously treated. When their example was quoted and Government were pressed to apply the same scale to other services, what did Government do? Did they give to men in other Departments what they gave to upper subordinates? No, they cooly said they were in error and cancelled the revision of the upper subordinates in order that an inconvenient precedent may not be quoted against them. Were it not for the accident that Sub-Judges happen to be gazetted officers and that their position has been assured by the Public Service Commission, Government would have unhesitatingly declared that they were in error in their case also and applied to them the percentage limit of increases and placed them in a start of 200. If Government mean to deal honestly and fairly with all the services, they should outgrow the military limit they have put in increases as compared to pre-war pay. This pre-supposes that pre-war pay was satisfactory which was not the case, in many instances. Many of the offices were ripe for revision even then and but for war, their pay would have been revised. Many revision cases were held over, war intervening. For decades some of the services had not been revised. In such a case, the arbitrary limit is inexorable and it has caused sheer injustice. Government should consider revision independently, especially in the case of offices and departments which had no revision for a long time and fix the pay accordingly. Because a man got 100 in pre-war days, it is absurd to say that he should get no more than 150, irrespective of his length of service and his position in relation to other services. Length of service is an item that must be taken into consideration in fixing the pay of an individual official in the new scale. The arbitrary methods followed by Government have caused acute discontent in the services and the little Government may or may not save by enforcing the limit would not be worth having at such a cost.

DO IT QUICKLY.

The Revision should not be unnecessarily held up and while effecting it, Government should adopt a just and generous policy and they should not allow themselves to be guided by narrow minded considerations. Revision is not a thing that occurs every day. While inaugurating it, Government should make provision for future developments. Considerations of to-day alone and not of the morrow will result in an ill defined and ill-shaped scheme. The higher services are extravagantly paid and there is ample room for real economy there. But for reasons that need not be sure into, Government have not touched them and served all their economy for low-paid men. It is better that Government should clear-

(Continued in Column 3.)

FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I write in response to the invitation the "Chronicle" though I have no pretensions to leadership. In 1919 I wrote about the necessity of making the Congress a National parliament. To-day that necessity is even greater. Whatever half hearted or antedated patriots may have to say, the nation has made itself ready for immediate swaraj. It is the duty of every true nationalist to bring into existence to-day institutions which we can at once set working the moment Swaraj is granted.

SWARAJ A LEGITIMATE ASPIRATION.

There cannot be Swaraj by steps. It is an absurdity. The idea of the state as at present understood is different from that understood by the old world diplomas or Junker imperialists. To-day the state is an organisation brought into existence by community to maintain peace and order and to concentrate all its resources and powers so as to mould life according to the community's own ideals. India has got her own ideals. An alien state however efficient it may be is by its very nature unsuited to existence because it not only cannot identify itself with the ideals of the nation whom it holds in thraldom, but may try to impose its foreign ideals on it and may make life distasteful or hateful to it. This is what has taken place in India. It cannot be a question of fitness or unfitness. The existence of distinct ideals makes a people fit for having free scope for putting them into practice. It cannot also be a question of readiness or unreadiness, Dadabhoy Nowroji said "It is futile to tell me that we must wait till all the people are ready. The British people did not wait for their parliament. We are not allowed to be fit for 150 years. We can never be fit till we actually undertake the work and responsibility."

EQUIPMENT FOR SWARAJ.

If, as Mr. Gandhi hopes, Swaraj is granted within a year, we must be fully equipped for it with a complete policy and a complete set of institutions. We must have a fully national programme of education and tariff and other reforms; we must have a fully representative deliberative body which we can at once turn into a national parliament the moment Swaraj is declared. In case however Government remain obdurate and our antidiluvia friends fail in their co-operation propaganda and repression comes in, we must be in possession of machinery which will make us fully effectively, unmistakably vocal. We must also be ready to start on the road to Swaraj ourselves without violence, without noise, without any horrid accompaniments of revolutions in European countries, for in so far as the whole machinery of Government and its ideals are concerned, we must frankly admit that India is out for revolution; only so far as the saner portions of the English nation are concerned and the English Monarch, it is an evolution. For our purpose we want an assembly therefore that will discharge the functions of the Legislative assemblies and the Council of State with a more liberal representation, abler personnel and truly national ideals.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION.

All examination and criticism of the proposed change in the Congress constitution must be made from this point of view. At the same time all, criticism must be consistent with our proposals made to the Government in the past. We have ourselves proposed the division of India into provinces on a linguistic basis. I really consider the proposal to base delegation to the Congress on this basis as very sound; instead of having mixed and contradictory currents of thought from one province the Congress will be able to have the opinion of a homogeneous whole, well moulded, well-thought-out, and what is more important we will be showing to Government practically where the defect of the present divisions lay, not to speak of the ready made machinery on linguistic basis which we can transplant to our national assembly on the advent of Swaraj. There is already a proportional representation proposed; it rests with us to bring as many as possible within the Congress fold.

THE TRUMPET CALL.

Active steps should be taken at once by the All-India Congress Committee to effect this as soon as the changes are endorsed by the Nagpur Sessions. A vigorous propaganda should be begun; the message of the Congress should be carried to every taluka, village, or Panchayet, to every individual home; and every adult of India, Hindu or Moslem, Parsi or Christian, Indian or Anglo-Indian should be a member of Congress organibation. It must be made clear that the Congress be a National Institution and has a place for all shades of opinion—whether Anglophile moderate, extremist, swarajists or peacefully revolutionary

THE STATUS OF THE CONGRESS.

When this is effected, the Congress should be raised from the status of a deliberative body to that of a mandatory assembly. Unfortunately, for India, upto now the Congress platform has been looked upon as a Debating Ground—a big important debating ground no doubt but still debating ground only. From the year 1921 the Congress must be vested with an authority derived from the Indian People and equal to that of any Parliament in the world. All discussions on political topics of the day should take place in the Congress and just as the Government stand arrayed in one solid block against national bills or national resolutions, so should the nation's voice be presented to the Government in a solid block either for or against Government—measures in accordance with the necessities of the case, all differences taking place in the Congress [illegible] should be the Congress mandate presented to the Government, not individual vote till the present state of affairs prevails.

SESSIONS.

It is therefore necessary that the Congress should be frequently in sessions during the year. Apart from the annual sessions that we are all accustomed to, every sessions of the Legislative Assemblies should have a corresponding Congress Sessions at the same venues either preceding or succeeding the former. The present members of Government-sanctioned assemblies may or may not be Congress. Till all of them are brought within the Fold of the Congress, we will have to be satisfied with vocalising our opinion on measures under discussion in these assemblies and accepting or repudiating them, but when co-operation is taken up again, the Congress block system may in all justification and fairness be adopted.

CONCLUSION.

For a time is coming when India will be divided into two camps—the alien bureaucracy and the Indian people. Inch by inch, will even those who at present believe in cooperation and trust in the possibilities of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms move towards a conviction that there is no morality in the politics of the Government classes of Europe to-day, and the Swaraj for India is contemplated only as a very distant contingency. The Government of India is yet blind to the situation and I see another Jallianwala and another Punjab in sight. The next year will see the use of the worst clauses of the Rowlatt Act and a display of the martial might of the British Empire. During these strenuous times it will need all the sanity of India to keep cool and too keep steady, and if that coolness and that steadiness are maintained, those who at present stand hesitating at the cross-roads will decide and decide in favour of Indian Nationalism. The Congress must then be ready to incorporate them in its own body.

U. K. OZA.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WIDOWS.

A NOTABLE GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

A press communiqué states:—

A notable benefaction has recently been made by Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga Ram, who has offered on trust to the Government a piece of household property on the lower Mall, Lahore. The Punjab Government have accepted the offer and desires not only to thank the donor for his generosity, but also to place on record its appreciation of the benefit which this gift will confer on womanhood of the Punjab. Conditions on which this magnificent offer has been made and accepted are that building and site be devoted to the establishment of a Normal and Industrial School and a hostel for Hindu widows to which shall be attached as a practising school, a first class Secondary School for girls. The whole Institution will be under the Government control, there being a small Committee for the control of the Widows' Home and for general supervision of the Girls' High School. Admission to the Normal and Industrial School will be reserved exclusively for Hindu and Sikh widows. hostel will accommodate at the ouset 80 boarders. Subject to this numerical limit and to approval of the Advisory Committee, all classes of Hindu and Sikh widows will be eligible for admission.

Thirty stipends on Rs. 15 per month, each tenable for two years, will be given for students in the Senior and Junior Vernacular Classes, and twenty-five stipends of Rs. 10 per month, each tenable for three years, will be given in the Industrial section. Twenty-five stipends of Rs. 5 per month, each tenable for four years, will be given class preparing students for admission to the training class on industrial side it hoped to offer to widows who are unsuited for educational work such a training in cottage industries as will enable them to maintain themselves. The Secondary School will be opened to girls of all communities.

THE ENGLISH INSTINCT.

"On Thursday we were able to present the world with a revelation of the British soul," says the "Sunday Times." "A declared enemy had died in our midst, a prisoner in our hands. His people are openly waging war on this country; they have refused allegiance. Yet, though few among the vast crowds which assembled to witness the first stage of his passage to his last home approved the cause for which he gave up his life, they did not refuse respect to one who could lay down his life for an ideal, however mistaken.

"Whatever enmity there might be in Irish breasts, it was rendered plain for all to see that there was no spark of British enmity to Ireland. They warred not with the dead, and had no desire to war even with the living. From the Home Office, from the Crown, from the English people, Ireland could have asked no more, and from no other country and no other people would she have received tributes which honoured those who paid them not less than they proclaimed the hollowness of Irish insistence on British tyranny."

"In no other capital in the world could a funeral pass through the streets under a rebel flag, with the body guarded by men in rebel uniforms, and receive every mark of respect,' says the "Westminster Gazette." "The Government did rightly in allowing the procession, and it estimated well the spirit that the London crowd would show—a spirit of reverence and even of sympathy."

A Cochin message of December 2nd states that it is stated that Madras Government have asked the Cochin Durbar whether they will be in a position to begin harbour works in January.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

PRINCIPAL THADANI ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Principal Thadani of the Hindu College, Delhi, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press said that during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab last year the treatment meted out to students by the authorities as well as the principals of Colleges was subversive of all ideals of education and should Martial Law have been declared in Delhi it was difficult to think that conditions would have been more favourable to students. Rumours of repression were already in the air and should the events of last year be repeated he thought it would be impossible for him to help his students in any way unless the strength of the people and the support of the governing body of the College came to his help. So long as the aim of University education was the hall mark of a Degree and of the students merely to qualify for Government service or professions directly or indirectly controlled by Government, it was difficult to resist the conclusion that some innocent students must be punished even by their own Principals in order to save the careers of their empanions in case of events such as happened last year.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

He was conscious that no system that he could suggest at present would give the students the protections he desired but he did not wish to have the additional humiliation of having to punish the innocent in order that the careers of some might be saved. By giving a timely warning at the present moment he desired to invite attention to the danger which was by no means remote to enable all those concerned to consider the best remedy under the circumstances. Under normal conditions he would not make any suggestion against the acceptance of Government grant-in-aid or University affiliation for the evils of the present system of education were by no means new. It seemed to him however that the machinery of administration and of education were under the existing systems of Govrnment inextricably drawn into one from which students, teachers and people alike needed to be dissentangled. The refusal of Government grant-in-aid and University affiliation would, in his opinion, be necessary at the present moment in order that the moral prestige of education which it lost during martial law regime at the hands of all concerned be restored. He did not regard the so-called careers of students more important than the consciliousness of true value of education, self-respect and freedom and believed that only by giving them up and sacrifice on the part of all concerned would the necessity of the self-inflicted humiliation and dishonour such as was witnessed last year be averted at all. He was of the opinion that unless conditions improved in the direction he desired, it would not be consistent with his conception of duty to remain in the college longer than was regarded by the management as necessary.

MR WILSON A CASUALTY OF THE WAR.

Mr. Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary, in a speech gave an intimate picture of President Wilson, based on ten years' association.

"Returning to White House after the delivery of his war message of 1917, with cheers still ringing in his ears," Mr. Tumulty said, "President Wilson remained silent awhile; then he said: 'Think what it was they were applauding. It means death for our young men. How strange it seems to applaud that.'"

"When in 1914 President Wilson learned that a German ammunition vessel was proceeding to Mexico he talked over the telephone with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels, and then said firmly, 'Order Admiral Mayo to take Vera Cruz immediately,' and, turning to me, he said, choking back a sob, "It means, death. It breaks my heart, and it must be done."

"He pictured the President, aged sixty yet not looking over forty-five, strong and lithe, with an alert bearing, delivering a war message, then, three and a half years later, white-haired and in broken health, reviewing in an invalid chair from a White House balcony the returning veterans, tears, welling in his eyes as the wounded were carried past.

"The President's right hand goes up answering the salute. "It was a wounded man greeting the wounded, they in ambulance, he in a chair, but alike casualities of the Great War". I don't believe that in his heart he regrets his wounds. I fancy he realises that no man could die in a greater, cause, but I do sometimes wonder if ever it seems strange to him that when a man has been seriously wounded in his country's service he should be met with the sneers and calumnies of his countrymen."—"Westminster Gazette."

"DOCKERS K. C." HONOURED.

Mr. Ernest Bevin (the "dockers' K.C.") has been presented with an illuminated testimonial, a handsome clock, and a cheque for 500 guineas on behalf of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union. The presentation was made at the Poplar Hippodrome.

Mr. Bevin said the cheque would be handed to the union movement. The demand of 16s. a day was nothing compared with the economic security they were trying to get. They were on the eve of great economic developments.—"Public Opinion."

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OBJECTIONS TO PURITANS.

ON GOING TO THE GOOD.

Mr. A. Clutton Brock writes "On Going to the Good" in "The New Highway":

"'Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds'; and arts practised for the wrong reasons deserve what the Puritans say of them," he says.

"The Puritans are irreligious because they do not see the need of art and beauty; they spoil religion itself with their ugly hymns; and the life without art which they try to practise tends constantly to degeneration. The sons of the Puritans are apt to be neither Puritans nor artists; the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge; they refuse the sour grapes and run after poison.

"The great objection to Puritanism is that it cannot last There always follows a Restoration with its orgies—silly, ugly and vicious. The Puritan is always fighting vice, and always being worsted because he fights it with the wrong weapons. 'He tries to prevent the young from going to the bad and fails because he does not show them how to go to the good.'

"The good is beauty; and the best way to protect the young from vice is to put them in love with beauty; to teach them beautiful games when they are children, and to set them acting beautiful plays themselves. Then they will know the sacred innocence of beauty and have a standard of their own to protect them from ugliness and silliness, from the world and the flesh and the devil.

"The Puritan is afraid of all these; in his heart he believes that they are dangerously attractive; but if he were religious and loved beauty, he would know that the world is silly, and devil dull, and the flesh, without the spirit, ugly. As for the ministers who would tolerate the arts, they have no answer to the Puritans and are even more wrong. 'The arts are not to be tolerated; they are to be practised with passion or not at all.' They do not come from the devil, or from some harmless negative source such as nature; they come from God."

At the annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Musim League, Syed Abdul Latif Shauttari presiding, after the annual report was adopted and office-bearers for the year were elected, with Mr. Yaub Hasan as president of the League, a resolution was passed expressing profound regret at the untimely death of Maulana Mohamed Hasan Sahib of Delhi.

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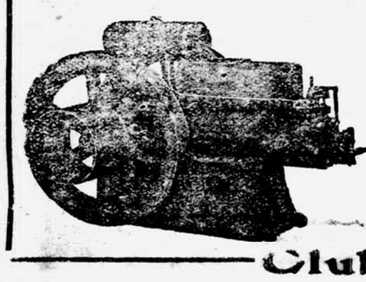

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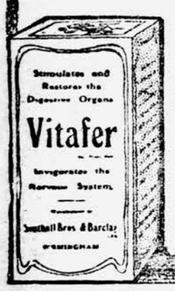

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Opinions of the Day.

No Compromise Possible?

The "Mahratta".—Is there no compromise possible? We need not remind them (Government) of John Morley's wise dictum that "All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter." Will not the British Government try to convince the Indian Mahomedans by actual acts that they honestly would get the Turkish Treaty revised, if not wholly, at least sufficient to satisfy the qualms of conscience? Will they not express their regret and admit the blunder of their policy in the Punjab affairs and adequately punish the guilty? Will they not grant full Swarajya immediately or at least in a limited and predetermined period? Unless something of this nature is effected, it is not possible to avoid the moral conflict and there can be no peace in the land. We need not say that repression can never succeed in the long run; it will only embitter the relations between the rulers and the ruled. Will not Mr. Montagu learn the eternal lesson of history and end at once the 'too wooden' system of administration instead of viewing the estrangement with complacency

It all Depends!

The "Tribune".—It will all depend upon whether the date is sufficiently early, the announcement sufficiently definite, and the self-government to come sufficiently full and complete. The date must under no circumstances, be more than a decade hence. The announcement must be in the form of a Parliamentary Statute binding both parliament and the Crown. The self-government include all the essential advantages of independence. Colonel Wedgwood insists on the formation of a national territorial army. That is clearly one of the first essential things. But it is equally essential to have a national navy. A country with a sea-board like that of India cannot be defended merely by a territorial army, even though it includes an efficient air force. Secondly there must be a complete change in the angle of vision of the bureaucracy towards the men who have been fighting or have fought the battle of their country's freedom. Preparation for Swaraj has no meaning if the men who have fought for it in the past, no matter whether on right methods or not, are still to be treated as enemise of the Government. Lastly the repressive measures must be repealed *en bloc*. While these measures remain all talk of full political freedom must sound like mockery in Indian ears.

Ireland and Punjab!

The "A. B. Patrika".—Horrible as the Irish 'Reprisals' are certainly there cannot be cited a single instance out of them as a parallel to this (Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy) cold-blooded murder of hundreds of innocent, unarmed and peaceful men and women. Even if the seven murders by the mob, so often harped on by the bureaucratic authorities here be conceded as a provocation—as a matter of fact, they can not be regarded as such, as the people assembled at the Bagh had nothing to do with them—how, insignificant must they be considered in comparison with what the Irish are doing to the British military and Police against whom, an organised campaign of wholesale murders is being carried on. How much blacker, then, than the 'Irish Reprisals', the Punjab atrocities must be. We do not think Mr. Asquith has ever bestowel a thought on the subject. If he has reason to be ashamed of what his countrymen are doing in Ireland, how much more should he be so of what they did in the Punjab?

Racial Segregation.

The "Servant of India".—The policy of racial segregation now in full swing in East Africa, galling as it is bound to be to any self-respecting people, has proved to be harmful also to the economic interests of the Indian settlers of the colony. The prohibition imposed upon the Hon. Mr. Vishram to offer for public auction his own freehold property on the ground of its beng located within European area has resulted in depreciating its value by more than one half. Racial segregation is generally defended on sanitary grounds. But it can have no appliation to this case. The enforcement of this iniqsitous policy is not confined merely to locations; it is even extended to railways where the public bungalows are specially reserved for Europeans. This need cause little surprise, in view of the fact that such a distinction exists in some parts of India itself even at the present day. That it should have fallen not long ago to the lot of the Indian member of the Madras Government to stand up for it is a sad irony of fate. The need of the situation therefore is a determined agitation for the removal of such racial distinctions both in India and outside.

Burma and Indian Nationalism.

The "Servant".—Instead of sounding a solitary note of a somewhat limited range, Burma will, re think, be able to find greater fulfilment of herself by joining the chorus of the different provinces of India and thereby building up a grand symphony of national life in which her own contribution will be conspicuous, if she has any individuality of her own. That he is to have the advantage of the so-called boons of the Reforms is of no consequence but that she is to remain under the same system of Government will mean the possibility of the growth of her national life in harmony with the rest of India.

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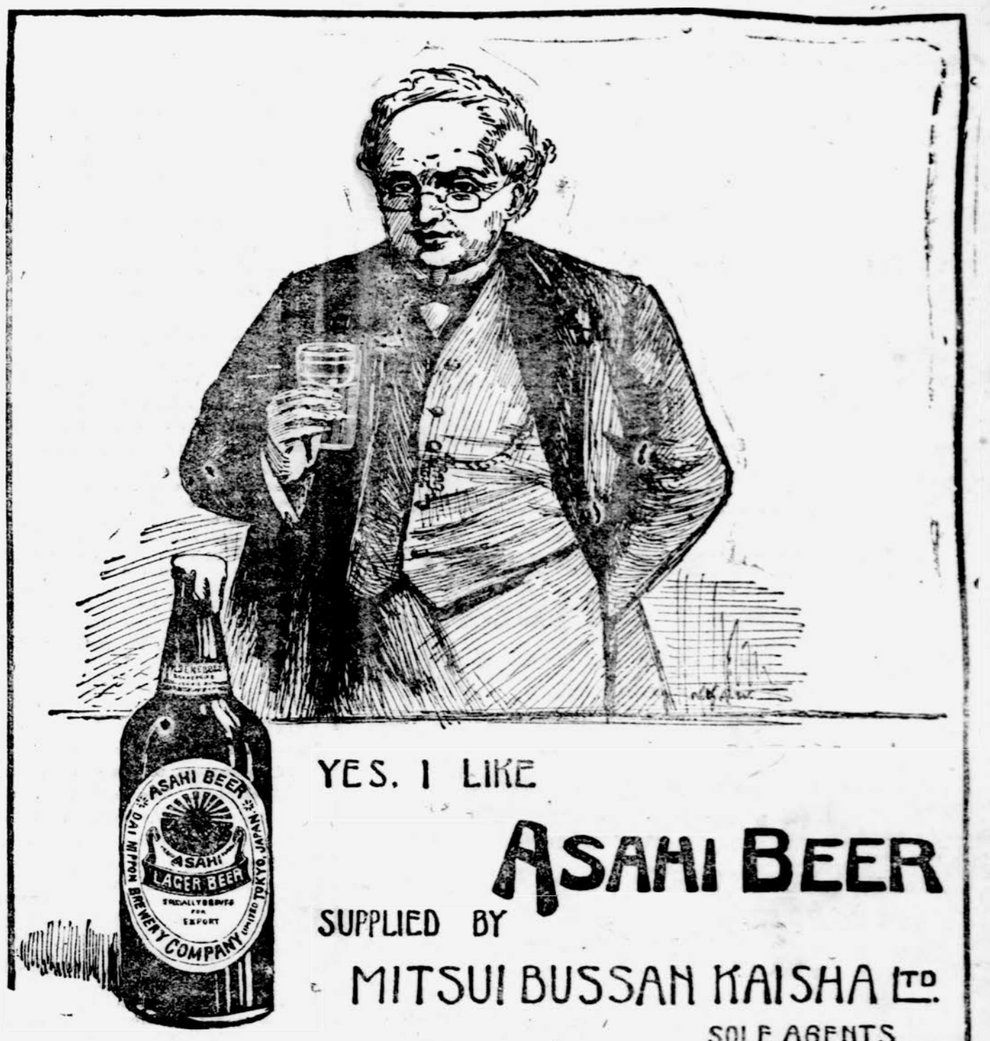

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